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# winters general plan

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# GENERAL PLAN - CITY OF WINTERS

JUNE 1976

Prepared by: Robert E. Gray Associates

with: Sacramento Regional Area  
Planning Commission

The preparation of this General Plan has been financed in part through a grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1964 and administered through the Integrated Grant Administration.

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## GENERAL PLAN - CITY OF WINTERS

JUNE 1976

This general plan including state mandated elements, was prepared by the City of Winters with the cooperation of Yolo County and the Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission. The work was financed by the most part by federal 701 matching funds along with "in-kind" work by SRAPC and the City of Winters.

Special thanks are due Wayne Siejo, for his contribution through the minority students work program; Jim Harnish, who coordinated and administered the project; Roy Telefson, who contributed most of the graphics; Dave Harvey, chairman of the citizens advisory committee; David Bainbridge, who constructed the bulk of the Siesmic Safety Element as a member of the advisory committee; Police Chief Washabaugh and Fire Chief V. Bruhn, who provided input to the Safety Element; and Administrators Gail Wingard and Mike Jones and their staff, who cooperated in many ways to bring the plan to a meaningful conclusion.

Each element was developed as a separate document although each was measured against the other to produce the final draft. Each was prepared under state guidelines and the completed package represents the mandatory elements defined by statute.

They are in order as follows:

- I. Land Use. (with map)
- II. Circulation (with map)

- III. Scenic Highways
- IV. Housing
- V. Open Space and Conservation (with map)
- VI. Siesmic Safety
- VII. Safety
- VIII. Community Services (draft by S.R.A.P.C.)
- IX. Noise (under preparation by Yolo County)

The Community Services Element is not mandatory and is not covered by this contract. The draft was provided as a courtesy by S.R.A.P.C. staff. The Noise Element is not covered by this contract and is being completed by Yolo County staff for the city.



## CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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LAND USE ELEMENT  
CITY OF WINTERS GENERAL PLAN

The Land Use Element is the single most significant element of a general plan. Based upon present state law, the land use map is very close to a zoning map and must be regarded as seriously. Many private decisions affecting the future of Winters will be made as a result of the land use pattern on the plan. Many public decisions will be made concerning utilities and public facilities according to the land use pattern.

Economics both private and public cannot be separated from the land use plan and must be faced squarely by the city. Land will change in value, taxes will be affected, parcels will become more or less marketable because of the plan. The city will make many budget decisions affecting public improvements based on the plan.

To assure maximum citizen input, the Citizens Advisory Committee was formed and began considering goals and policies in October of 1975. They met on the average of twice a month through May of 1976. The result of their diligent consideration concerning goals and policies and the land use pattern are evident in the final product. A brief narrative of these follows.

GOALS AND POLICIES

1. To preserve the present residential character and attractive qualities of family living.
2. To continue to provide urban services, and to expand trading and distribution facilities for the surrounding farm and ranch areas.
3. To continue to provide a high type and quality of public services and facilities, including schools, parks and public buildings.
4. To develop an attractive central business district.

5. To provide for a greater measure of local employment and a varied and strengthened tax base through the encouragement of attractive and acceptable industrial, distribution, administrative and professional activities and developments.

6. To encourage the highest use of good agricultural soils, and the development of acceptable agricultural industry.

7. To realistically relate plans for the future to soils, water, recreation, drainage, topography, sewerage and transportation advantages and limitations, and to human resources and the wishes of the people in order that a sound and orderly development built on a sound economic base may be accomplished, guided by a plan.

#### LAND USE

The attached land use map is the result of the desire of the Advisory Committee to limit total population holding capacity to from 5,000 to 7,000, to continue about the same relationship between low and medium density residential housing; to centralize retail shopping as much as possible; to limit further growth of the centrally located industrial and encourage new industrial growth to a location east of the city; to provide a special commercial zone east of the city for retail business needing outdoor display and storage, such as automobile and recreation vehicle sales, lumber yards, etc.; and to continue to provide highway service commercial business along highway 128 and at it's intersection with I-505.

No new school or park sites are shown on the plan and were considered unnecessary in the context of the total population limit. Open space reserve is provided along Putah Creek and surrounding the urban area in the form of agricultural and very low density residential zoning. An acreage review of the plan shows the following relationships:



# LAND USE ELEMENT - WINTERS GENERAL PLAN

<u>TYPE OF USE</u>	<u>ACRES IN CITY</u>	<u>ACRES OUT</u>	<u>TOTAL ACRES</u>
AG./LOW DENS.	0	930± \	930±
OPEN SPACE	10	-	10
SCHOOLS/CEM.	40	-	40
CENTRAL COMM.	15.5	-	15.5
128 COMM.	14.5	-	14.5
HWY. COMM.	-	23.0	23.0
SPECIAL COMM.	7.0	16.0	23.0
EXIST. INDUST.	21.7	-	21.7
NEW INDUST.	-	87.0	87.0
MULT. FAMILY	26.2	-	26.2
MULT. M.H.P.	17.4	-	17.4
SINGLE FAM.	<u>430.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>455.0</u>
TOTALS	582.3	1081.0	1663.3

<u>TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL</u>	<u>DEVELOPED ACRES</u>	<u>UNDEVELOPED ACRES</u>	<u>%DEVELOPED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MULT. FAM.	10.4	15.8	39.8	26.2
MULT. M.H.P.	7.0	10.4	40.2	17.4
SINGLE FAM.	<u>158.6</u>	<u>208.8</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>367.4</u>
TOTALS	176.0	235.0	42.8	411.0

The existing population of approximately 2500 persons occupies about 40% of the designated residential land. At absolute capacity (a figure unlikely to be reached) the population could reach 6,250 persons. It is more likely to level off at around 5,000. Based on the current rate of growth and trends in family size, this should occur some time after 1990. (See Table 3, Housing Element)

Outside factors, such as continued industrial development south toward Vacaville on I-505, could bring pressure on the city to review

the plan and it's holding capacity. In light of needed sewer and water service improvements, a close monitoring of the growth rate should be maintained. The rate must fall within the city's ability to provide services.

The entire general plan should be reviewed periodically, but it is imperative that the Land Use Element be reviewed at least every two years, or whenever a basic policy is altered.



CIRCULATION ELEMENT

CITY OF WINTERS GENERAL PLAN

JUNE 1976





CIRCULATION ELEMENT  
CITY OF WINTERS GENERAL PLAN

The Circulation Element of the General Plan consists primarily of a select streets system, providing automobile circulation routes within the Winters area. The attached map indicates the specific design of the system.

I. STREETS & HIGHWAYS

A. I-505

Interstate 505 is a full freeway design section: four lane divided, complete grade separation with interstate interchange standards at access points (such as State Route 128). It is proposed that it remain in this category as the primary route from Winters to Vacaville and I-80 and to Woodland and I-5.

B. State Route 128.

State Route 128 (Grant Avenue) and County Road 32 (Russell Blvd.) is currently a two-lane road with a varied right of way width. There are currently no access limitations except those requiring an encroachment permit from the State of California.

The present right of way varies from 60 feet to 100 feet in width. It is planned as ultimately a four lane street with a minimum width of from 80' to 100'. The precise design will be addressed in the Plan Line Map. This highway is the primary access between I-505 and Lake Berryessa as well as a major street in the local circulation pattern within the city. It also serves (combined with County Road 32) as the major route between Winters and Davis.

C. Railroad Avenue.

Railroad Avenue is currently a two lane road with a nominal right of way width of 60 feet. Specific design of the portion

Between Putah Creek and Grant Avenue will be resolved in the Plan Line Map study. The portion north of Grant Avenue will remain a major street with the existing right of way width.

Railroad Avenue serves two primary functions: that of a local commercial street and as a route to Meridian to the north and Solano County to the south.

#### D. Main Street

Main Street is currently a two lane street with a varied width, 80 feet of right of way at its widest. It is the major collector south of Grant Avenue and it's planned extensions tie it back into Grant Avenue, on the west about 900 feet east of Taylor and on the east about 700 feet east of East Street. The precise design will be addressed in the Plan Line Map.

#### E. Taylor - Anderson.

A connection is shown between Taylor and Anderson Avenue. This connection will provide the major collector north of Grant Avenue. The right of way width varies but should be held to a minimum of 60 feet. Private development of adjacent properties will accomplish the construction of this connector.

#### F. County Road 33.

This road will act as a secondary collector from the northwest and is shown in conjunction with a new road alignment connecting Railroad Avenue with Grant Avenue at some point east of the city. The primary function of the new road would be as a by-pass from I-505 to the north of the existing urban area. Its location is schematic and should not be specifically designated until its construction becomes necessary.

## II. Non-auto circulation.

#### A. Motorbus.

A bus system currently serves inter city travel in Yolo County.

This system should be ultimately expanded to provide regular and frequent service to Winters.

B. Rail.

None considered, subsequent to removal of track north of Putah Creek.

C. Air.

Airports currently serve Woodland, Davis and Vacaville. None are contemplated in the Winters area.

D. Bicycle/Walking/Equestrian Trails.

Provisions have been made in the Yolo County Plan for trails along Putah Creek. A trail is currently contemplated to follow the old railroad right of way along Railroad Avenue. The precise design should be included in the Plan Line Map and must be compatible with the future design of the central business district. Other trails and routes will be included in the Plan Line Map as a part of right of way proposals and design sections.

III. Implimentation.

Much if not most of the proposals herein will require the following:

A. Precise design as a part of the Plan Line Map.

B. Funding for construction and timing will be by private development and public agencies other than the city.

C. Frequent review to serve changing conditions (land use decisions, etc.) and changing needs of the community.





DRAFT

SCENIC HIGHWAYS ELEMENT - CITY OF WINTERS

APRIL 20, 1975





# SCENIC HIGHWAYS ELEMENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN

## I INTRODUCTION

Under Government Code Section 65302 (h) the State requires counties to adopt a Scenic Highway Element to its General Plan for the development, establishment, and protection of Scenic Highways pursuant to the provisions of Article 25 of Chapter 2 of the Streets and Highway Code.

The legislative intent in designating portions of the State Highway System as state scenic highways was to:

a) "establish the State's responsibility for the protection and enhancement of California's natural scenic beauty by identifying those portions of the State highway system which together with adjacent scenic corridors, require special scenic conservation treatment," and

b) "to assign responsibility for the development of such scenic highways and for the establishment and application of specific planning and design standards and procedures appropriate thereto and to indicate, in broad statement forms, the location and extent of routes and areas requiring continuous and careful coordination of planning, design, construction and regulation of land use and development by state and local agencies as appropriate to protect the social and economic values provided by the State's scenic resources".

### A. Purpose:

The intent of the Scenic Highways Element is to serve as a guide for the establishment of programs, legislation and policies in developing scenic highway routes and the preservation and enhancement of scenic qualities of areas adjacent to proposed scenic routes. The process includes:

1. Development of goals, objectives and policies for the development of scenic highways and scenic areas adjacent to proposed scenic routes.

2. Definition of terms.

3. Designation of a scenic highway system.

4. Coordination of proposals within the scenic highway system with all levels of government: Federal, State, Regional, County, City.

5. The development of State Scenic Highway routes as proposed in the State Scenic Highway Master Plan.

6. The development of City Scenic Highway routes.

B. Definitions:

1. Official State Scenic Highways - Scenic Highways officially designated by the State Scenic Advisory Committee after approval of application from local jurisdictions.

2. Official County Scenic Highways - Scenic Highways officially designated by the County Board of Supervisors after State Director of Public Works has found it meets the requirements as those prescribed for State Scenic Highways.

3. The Right-of-way - the paved roadway and adjacent land along the route required for the protection of the roadway, drainage, pedestrian travel, utilities, and roadside planting. It may also include vista points, roadside rests, cycling, riding and hiking trails.

4. The Scenic Corridor - A band of visible land along and adjacent to the right-of-way having scenic, historical, or other aesthetic characteristics.

### C. Coordination:

A comprehensive county wide scenic highway plan can provide a framework for coordinated development of plans between other agencies at different levels of government to insure coordination in the continuous protection of natural and man made scenic resources within the scenic corridor along proposed scenic routes.

## II SCENIC HIGHWAY SYSTEM

A. State Highway 128 - Winters to Lake Berryessa.

B. Interstate 505

C. Russell Blvd. - County Road 32

D. Railroad St. - Co. Rd. 89

E. Co. Rd. 33

F. ( Co. Rd. 88 )

## III GOAL

To identify, establish, preserve and enhance a system of scenic routes within the City of Winters.

## IV OBJECTIVES

A. To establish a system of scenic routes that have outstanding scenic values and provide scenic pleasure for the residents of the city.

B. To conserve, protect and enhance scenic views within a scenic corridor as viewed from a scenic route.



C. To provide a basis for the planning and emplementation of Official State scenic routes, Official County Scenic routes, and Official City Scenic Routes.

D. To provide recreational uses, trails, picnicking observation points and roadside rests, where appropriate, in coordination with the Recreation Element.

#### V. POLICIES:

A. Provide a variety of scenic routes within the city in order to give the traveler a selection of different geographical settings with outstanding scenic value.

B. Provide for relatively uninterrupted movement along the scenic route with controlled access and avoidance of stop signs.

C. Provide coordination of scenic routes with adjacent public recreational areas such as parks; hiking, riding, and cycling trails; roadside rests and outlooks.

D. Provide coordination of the scenic highway element with the City General Plan Elements; including Land Use, Open Space, Recreational, Conservation and Circulation Elements.

E. Provide for normally permitted use of land in scenic corridors with certain restrictions including:

1. regulations to preserve and enhance scenic views and vistas.
2. regulations and restrictions of unsightly development or use of the land.
3. regulation of the use of billboards and signs.

F. Provide for the establishment of transmission towers and lines outside the scenic corridor when it is feasible to locate elsewhere.

G. Provide for landscaping where desirable to maintain and increase scenic qualities and to screen unsightly views.

H. Provide regulations to prohibit removal of mature trees without proper consideration of their scenic or historic value.

I. Provide for architectural and design review by the establishment of procedures for review of plans and designs to insure that they are compatible, in keeping with urban and natural surroundings, and enhance the scenic character and quality of the scenic route.

J. Provide for maintenance of scenic corridors:

1. Public - continued maintenance of public lands should be provided to maintain and improve the scenic quality of the corridor.
2. Private - private owners should be encouraged to maintain and improve the scenic quality of the corridor.

K. Provide for the development of an ordinance to regulate the alteration of land surfaces.

## VI ACTION PROGRAM

A. Process:

### 1. Official State Scenic Highways:

Routes eligible as official State Scenic Highways are designated by the Scenic Highway Advisory Committee in the State Scenic Highway Master Plan. It is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction through which the scenic route passes to develop a scenic corridor protection plan. Upon adoption of the plan by local agencies application for official designation is filed with the Department of Highways District Engineer.

## 2. Official City Scenic Highways:

It is the responsibility of the City Planning Commission to develop scenic highway and corridor plans which meet the same standards set for those of State Scenic Highways. Upon adoption of a plan by the City Council they are submitted to the State Director of Public Works for approval. They are then eligible for designation as City Scenic Highways.

### B. Implementation:

1. Adoption of the Scenic Highway Element of the General Plan of the City of Winters.

2. Periodic review of the Scenic Highway Element by the City.

3. Continued cooperation of cities, adjacent counties and local and regional recreation and planning agencies, and all appropriate State agencies in various programs leading to the implementation of the Plan.

4. Public information and signing of routes.

5. Application and modification of legislation for control and development in accordance with Scenic Highway Plan Policies involving the following:

a. Zoning ordinance - The use of zoning regulations can provide an effective means for the protection and enhancement of scenic corridors in several ways. The use of Agricultural Preserve (A-P) and Agricultural General (A-1) zoning provides a means of controlling permitted use of property. The purpose of A-P zoning is to "preserve land best suited for agricultural use from the encroachment of nonagricultural uses. The A-P zone is intended to be used to establish agricultural preserves in accordance with the Californian Land Conservation Act of 1965". The purpose of A-1 zoning is to "preserve lands best suited for agricultural use from



encroachment of incompatible uses and to preserve in agricultural use land suited to eventual development in other uses". The sign regulations in the County do provide control of the size and use of on premise signing and the restriction of off site outdoor advertising. Provisions for screening and landscaping of unsightly areas should be pursued.

b. Land Development Regulations - The enforcement of the principles of the Land Development Regulations can provide an effective means for developing, preserving and enhancing scenic corridors.

c. Maintenance Controls

1.) Fire Prevention - the enforcement of the fire prevention codes can also indirectly contribute to the Scenic Highways Program. Fire prevention programs should avoid unsightly burns that sometimes destroy native flora.

2.) Litter Control - the enforcement of litter and contaminants ordinance will enhance the scenic corridor. Public areas under local jurisdiction should be carefully maintained.

3.) Water quality - water quality control should be enforced on the basis of odor and appearance as well as health hazard, particularly in streams and ponds within the corridor.

4.) In addition, the city should develop regulations in the following areas:

a. The development of grading regulations to preserve and control disruption of land surfaces.

b. The development of the removal regulations to preserve native trees of historic and scenic value.

c. The development of architectural and design review standards to preserve the rural and rustic atmosphere within the corridor.

- d. Public Works - Public Works projects within scenic highway corridors should comply with the policies of this plan.
- e. The Land Conservation Act - The use of the California Land Conservation Act provisions to preserve agricultural, scenic corridors and open space land should continue to be pursued by land owners and encouraged by the City where appropriate.
- f. Environmental Impact Reports should be reviewed for consistence with the objectives and policies of the plan.
- g. Consideration should be given for application to the State for inclusion of State Routes in the State Master Plan for scenic highways, to be designated as "Official State Scenic Highways".
- h. Application to the State should be made to attain approval of City proposed "Scenic Highways".

## VII SCENIC ROUTES

### Highway 128

#### 1. Identification

##### a.) The right-of-way

The entire route consists of approximately 11 miles along State Highway 128 from Route 505 to the Monticello Dam and Lake Berryessa. The route is a two lane road with an approximately 28 foot wide paved section.

##### b.) The corridor

The corridor is delineated on the County Scenic Highways map as Route 2. The southern border of the corridor follows the orchards seen from the route down to Putah Creek and the Solano County Line. It follows Putah Creek up to the Monticello Dam. The northern boundary of the corridor follows the orchards seen from the route

to the Rockey Ridge Hills. It then follows the ridge of the hills along the canyon of Putah Creek to the Monticello Dam. The boundary includes near and middle distant views.

## 2. Existing Conditions

### a.) Winters area

The route begins by passing through the urban setting of Winters. The route passes Winters Joint Union High School and through residential areas. Passing over Dry Creek from Winters the area becomes an agricultural setting with a wide variety of orchards. Utility lines parallel the route.

Residential Use. Residential use is concentrated in the Winters area, consisting of single family residences in an urban setting. A few farm residences and buildings are located outside Winters in the agricultural area.

Agricultural Use. The area outside Winters is in agricultural use. Peach, apricot, and walnut orchards are the principle activities; the area is zoned A-P and A-1.

Commercial Uses. Food and gasoline facilities are located in Winters. A mobile home park welcoming over-night campers and trailers is located in Winters along the route. No off-site billboards exist along the route.

### b.) Putah Creek Canyon Area

This area is a natural and agricultural setting. The route travels along Putah Creek winding its way up the canyon. The area is surrounded by the gently rolling

hills of the Rockey Ridge Range. A wide variety of trees and vegetation can be found along the route. In the spring the vegetation takes on varying shades of green. A wide variety of wild flowers including poppies, clovers, and Lupine cover the hillsides. Rock outcroppings have been exposed along the hill sides. Towards the end of the route a transmission line parallels the canyon. A utility line follows the right-of-way.

Agricultural Use. The hills and valleys on the Yolo County side of the Canyon are used primarily for grazing sheep and cattle.

Natural Settings. The Solano County side of the Canyon and along Putah Creek is in a natural state. The Bureau of Land Management maintains land north of Putah Creek along the Napa County border which is also in a natural state.

Recreational Uses. Yolo County owns and maintains the Putah Creek Fishing Access Areas. This recreational facility consists of 60-acres of sites providing parking, picnicking, sanitary facilities and access to the Creek. The County is studying an additional possible park site along the Putah Creek at the site of an aboriginal village. There is also a proposal for hiking and riding trails from Putah Creek over the Rockey Ridge Hills into the Bureau of Land Management's Land north of Putah Creek along the Napa County Line.

Commercial Use. Commercial facilities are located just below the Monticello Dam. They include camping, picnicking, cabin rentals, mobile home parking, a store, cafe and bar facilities.



Historical Sites. There are three historical sites located within the corridor. Two aboriginal village sites have been located along Putah Creek. The camp site of the Luis Arguello Expedition of 1821 is located along Putah Creek. Archaeology sites representing Indian inhabitants exist all along Putah Creek.

Traffic - ADT

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Peak Hour</u>	<u>Peak Mo.</u>	<u>Annual</u>
Solano County Line	300	1,600	1,200
County Road 86	290	1,450	1,150
w.of County Road 87	290	1,450	1,150
e.of County Road 87	350	2,200	1,750
w.of Winters Fourth St.	510	4,250	3,400
e.of Winters Fourth St.	510	4,250	3,400
w.of Winters Railroad St.	540	5,300	4,200
e.of Winters Railroad St.	450	4,350	3,500

3. Coordination

State Highway 128 as it continues into Napa County has been proposed as a scenic route in the Napa County General Plan. The Pleasant Valley Road and its new proposed realignment and crossing of Putah Creek to Highway 128 has been designated as a Scenic Parkway on the Solano General Plan.

4. Preservation.

This route provides a variety of scenic settings of urban, orchard, grazing, and natural areas. The orchard and Putah Creek area takes a unique beauty with changing seasons. This scenic area should be preserved for present and future citizens.

5. Proposals.

- a.) The establishment of a bike way along the route should be pursued. Proper signing designating it as such should be provided.
- b.) A tree preservation ordinance to preserve trees along the right-of-way should be evaluated.
- c.) Regulation of the alteration and grading of land surfaces should be considered.
- d.) Coordination with Napa County should be pursued for extension of the route into Napa County.

Interstate 505

1. Identification

- a.) The right-of-way.

The route concerned in this element extends from Putah Creek north under Hwy. 128 for about one mile. This section is a full four lane divided freeway to interstate standards.

- b.) The corridor.

The corridor is included in the Winters General Plan but is outside the corporate limits of the city. There are orchards and irrigated fields as well as dry farming along the route.

2. Existing conditions.

- a.) Residential use: none

- b.) Agricultural use: The above mentioned agricultural uses extend to the limits of view on either side of the highway.

c.) Commercial uses:

There are several acres of highway service commercial at its intersection with Hwy. 128, consisting of a quick service restaurant and a service station. The general plan calls for a total highway service area of 23 acres, all on the west side.

d.) Historical sites: There are no historical sites immediately adjacent to the highway. However, Putah Creek contains several up stream from the I-505 crossing.

3. Coordination.

Yolo and Solano Counties should follow through with designation of I-505 as a scenic route, as should Cal Trans on behalf of the State.

4. Preservation.

This route provides a valley - low mountain range setting which is almost entirely agricultural. These agricultural lands and uses should be preserved as such. Only necessary highway service uses should be allowed to intrude on this setting, and then only with strict design and sign controls.

5. Proposals.

a.) Adoption and coordination with Yolo and Solano Counties should be pursued.

b.) Design controls and sign controls should be established at appropriate locations.

Railroad Avenue (Co. Rd. 89)

1. Identification

a.) The right-of-way.

Railroad Avenue begins at the County line and Putah

Creek and runs along the abandoned railroad right of way north through the central business district, past Hwy. 128 and on toward Meridian.

b.) The corridor.

The corridor begins as a primary business street through a partially developed commercial area, past an existing industrial area and on through mixed residential, industrial and agricultural uses.

2. Existing conditions.

The commercial areas are currently either undeveloped or in various states of disrepair, with the exception of a block on the west side, north of main.

Commercial uses: underdeveloped and generally in need of upgrading.

Residential uses: only a few on the west side north of Hwy. 128.

Agricultural uses: irrigated crops and dry farming north of County Road 33.

Industrial uses: set back to the east south of Hwy. 128 and adjacent north of Hwy. 128 on both sides.

3. Coordination.

Coordination is needed between the city and Yolo County to establish and preserve a scenic character.

4. Preservation

The agricultural lands should be preserved and protected. The few substantial commercial buildings should be preserved and restored



5. Proposals.

- a.) The area between Putah Creek and Hwy. 128 needs to be developed under a long range central business district plan.
- b.) The non-conforming industrial uses north of Hwy. 128 needs to be phased out and converted to uses compatible with the general plan.
- c.) Design and sign controls should be established along the route.
- d.) A street tree planting program should be pursued throughout the urban portion of the route.



THE HOUSING ELEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF WINTERS





## Contents

### Introduction

Purpose

Scope

Limitations

### Community Housing Demand

Growth and Future Housing Demand

Current Housing Demand For Improved  
and Replacement Units

### Community Problems and Their Obstacles

Housing Problems

Environmental Problems

### Goals and Objectives

### Conclusions & Recommendations

#### Appendices

A. Crosstabulation Data

B. SRAPC Condition of Unit Data

C. Workable Program Criteria

D. Federal Housing Programs

E. Map

F. Population and Employment Data

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose

The purpose of the Housing Element of the Winters General Plan is to provide the community with an outline of the problems and obstacles directly or indirectly related to the community's housing stock, to give direction to community efforts by providing action oriented goals and objectives, and to suggest courses of action by providing recommendations. The Plan also fulfills State law as required by Section 65302(c) of the Government Code, specifying the content of the General Plan and listing mandatory elements including:

"A housing element consisting of standards and plans for the improvement of housing and for provision of adequate sites for housing. This element of the plan shall endeavor to make adequate provision for the housing needs of all economic segments of the community."

In addition to the above purposes, the Element will provide data of considerable interest to those persons or agencies attempting to increase or better the housing supply. The very existence of the Plan increases community options by opening the door to State and Federal aid.

### Scope

Adequate shelter is one of the primary needs of every human being. Whether the shelter is a cave in the mountains or a mansion in Beverly Hills, the environment in which it exists, the resources of the inhabitants, and the shelter's physical attributes will determine the quality of the shelter. A study of housing, then, implies a look at such diverse subjects as community facilities and services, land use, construction techniques, family income, transportation, employment location, and so forth. These subjects are considered in this Plan.

### Limitations

The subjectivity of the determination of the condition of housing is probably the severest limitation to the Plan. No absolute figure can be set on the number of households having some form of housing need, nor the degree of that need. The Plan contains an estimate of the need for adequate housing, and the estimate is known to be understated.

The Federal Census data is inadequate for use in estimating the need for housing. Crosstabulations to determine relationships between pertinent data on household income, family size, and unit size are impossible. Condition of unit data is non-existent.

The crosstabulation of the 1969 Special Census data for Winters excluded 14 households out of 694 enumerated. An additional 116 households did not answer the question on household income, but were included in the crosstabulations comparing income to family size, unit size and, unit condition.

### Definitions

1. Goal - A long term end to which effort is directed.
2. Housing Need - The need for shelter in adequate condition with adequate space.
3. Need - A condition requiring supply or relief.
4. Objective - A short term end to which effort is directed. Differs from Goal in that an objective may be attainable within a relatively short period of time, while reaching a Goal may take much longer.
5. Obstacle - A social, economic, physical or political situation or condition which hinders or impairs the solution to a problem.
6. Overcrowding - More than two persons per bedroom. (This is an arbitrary definition used in the analysis. Use of this definition probably understates the problem. The State definition is based on square footage.



## COMMUNITY HOUSING DEMAND

This section is in two parts. The first part estimates the future demand for non-subsidized and subsidized housing which is due solely to the anticipated increase in population. The basis of the estimate of future demand is derived from the increase in the number of households which is expected to occur if the community adopts a particular growth policy, and the estimated size of those households. The second part estimates the current (March 1969) demand for housing generated by the dissatisfaction of two basic housing needs: (1) The need for adequate unit space and (2) the need for adequate unit condition.

### GROWTH AND FUTURE HOUSING DEMAND

#### Historical Population Trends

From 1910 to 1940 the growth rate of Winters was rather sporadic, declining for the period 1910-30, raising for the 1930-40 period and then declining again between 1940-50. Between

Table I  
Decennial Population Data

	<u>Decennial Period</u>						
	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Population</u>	915	903	896	1,133	1,265	1,700	2,419
<u>% Decennial Growth</u>	-	-1.4%	-1.7%	+26.5%	+11.9%	+34.4%	+42.3%
<u>% Yearly Growth</u>	-	-.4%	-.17%	+2.65%	+1.19%	+3.44%	+4.23%

Source: Yolo County Planning Department

1950 and 1970 the rate of growth has increased steadily. Table I shows the decennial population data along with decennial and yearly growth rates.

#### Industrialization Policies and Future Growth

The future growth of Winters is basically dependent upon which policy the community adopts regarding industrial expansion. The choice of policies include:

Policy #1: Discourage expansion of Winters industrial base. Remain principally agriculturally oriented.

Policy #2: Expand the non-agricultural industrial base, and reduce dependence on agricultural activities.

Policy #3: Begin an aggressive campaign to attract industries.

Table 2 shows the estimated population resulting from each policy. Table 3 is based on the assumption that Winters adopts Policy #2. In all cases the estimates are conservative.

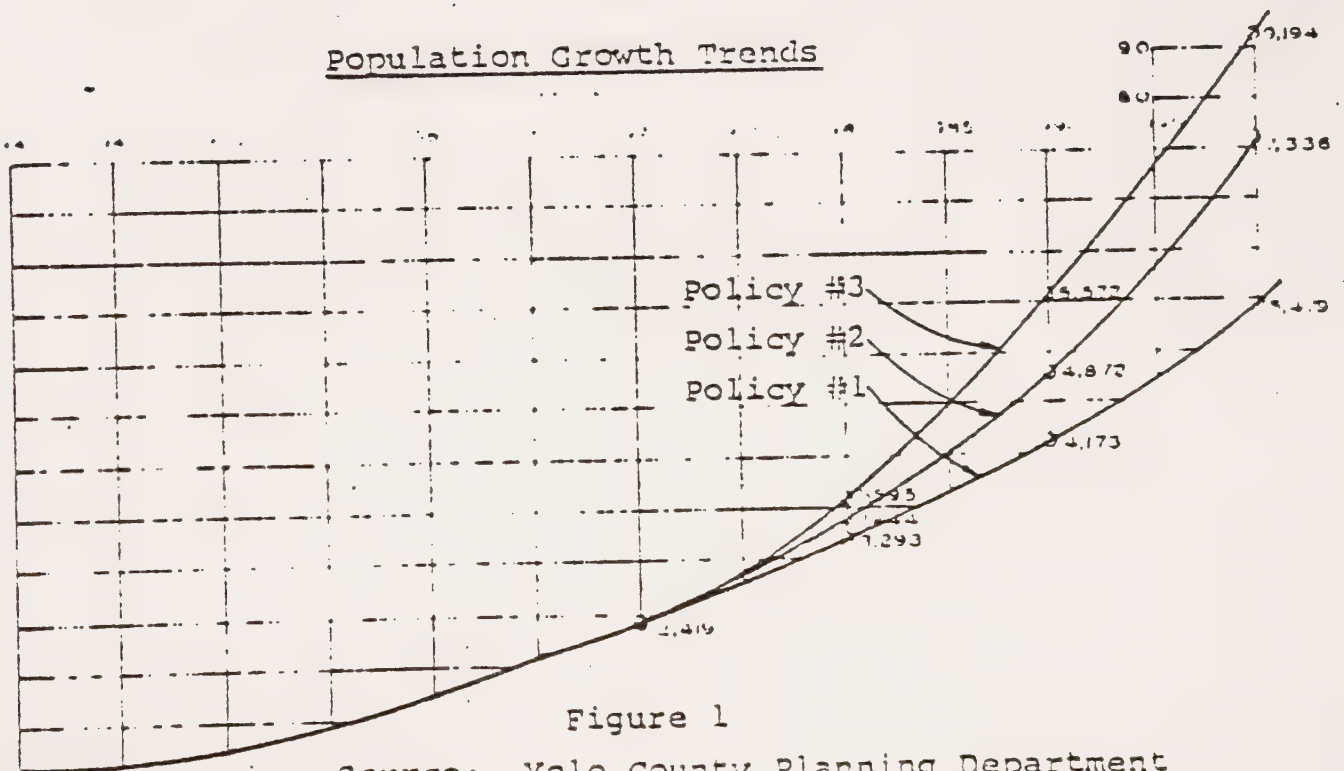


Table 2  
Population Growth Projections

<u>Population</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Policy #1</u>	<u>Policy #2</u>	<u>Policy #3</u>
1970	2,419	2,419	2,419
1971	2,495	2,500	2,506
1972	2,573	2,585	2,598
1973	2,654	2,675	2,696
1974	2,737	2,769	2,801
1975	2,822	2,867	2,913
1976	2,910	2,971	3,032
1977	3,002	3,080	3,159
1978	3,096	3,195	3,294
1979	3,193	3,316	3,439
1980	3,293	3,444	3,595
1990	4,173	4,872	5,572
2000	5,479	7,336	9,194

Source: Yolo County Planning Department

Figure 1 is a graph of the data in Table 2. It provides a pictorial view of the impact each policy will have on population growth.



### Future Unit Demand

Assuming Policy #2 is adopted and Winters begins to gradually increase its industrial base, by 1990 Winters will double in size. The additional population of 2,453 persons would require construction of nearly 800 units, or approximately 40 units per year. Approximately 100 of the units will need to be subsidized if the current subsidized percentage of the housing stock remains at 12%. See Table 3, page 6.

Table 3  
Housing Units Needed to Accommodate  
New Population - 1970-1990

---

<u>Year</u>	<u>Household Population</u>	<u>Population Increase</u>	<u>Average* Household Size</u>	<u>Units Needed</u>	<u>Subsidized Portion</u>	<u>Non- Subsidized Portion</u>
1970	2,419					
1971	2,500	81	3.254	25	3	22
1972	2,585	85	3.238	26	3	23
1973	2,675	90	3.222	28	3	25
1974	2,769	94	3.206	29	4	25
1975	2,867	98	3.190	21	4	27
1976	2,971	104	3.174	33	4	29
1977	3,080	109	3.158	35	4	31
1978	3,195	115	3.142	37	5	32
1979	3,316	121	3.126	39	5	34
1980	3,444	128	3.110	41	5	36
1990	4,872	1,428	3.010	474	59	415
Total		2,453		798	99	699
Average Yearly Increase		122.65		39.9	4.9	34.9

Source: Yolo County Planning Department

\*Note: The AHS is based on the National decline in household size for primary households and individuals as indicated in Table 44, page 36, of the 1971 Statistical Abstract, U.S. Department of Commerce.

## CURRENT HOUSING DEMAND FOR IMPROVED AND REPLACEMENT UNITS

This section deals with demand (usually unvoiced) for improved and replacement units generated by existing households who are currently living in substandard conditions. An attempt is made to quantify (hence the term demand) household need in Winters for adequate unit space condition. The demand was estimated by comparing the crosstabulation of income, family size, unit size and unit condition data with the income and family size requirements for Housing Authority units and other subsidy programs.

### Current Demand For Nonsubsidized Units

Sixteen units require improvement but are occupied by households, with higher incomes, whose smaller family size excludes them from participation in existing subsidy programs. Table 4 indicates the unit sizes of the units and the income levels of the households who occupy them. The numerals in parentheses ( ) indicates the portion of the units which are in standard condition but are overcrowded. Both substandard units can be improved and returned to the standard housing stock.

Table 4  
Demand For Improvements in  
Nonsubsidized Units

<u>Unit Size</u>	<u>Income Ranges</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>\$7,500 to \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000 Plus</u>	
1 Bedroom	0(0)	2(2)	2(2)
2 Bedrooms	5(5)	4(4)	9(9)
3 Bedrooms	1(0)	4(3)	5(3)
Total	6(5)	10(9)	16(14)

Source: Yolo County Special Census, March 1969.

### Current Demand For Housing Subsidy

Fifty-six units require improvement or replacement and are occupied by households who qualify for some form of major subsidy program. Table 5 indicates the unit sizes of the units and the income levels of the households who occupy them. As in Table 4, the numerals in parentheses ( ) indicates the portion of the units which are in standard condition but are overcrowded. The fourteen households earning less than \$3,000 in Table 5 would qualify for Housing Authority units, conventional or leased. The remaining 42 households could qualify for other major subsidy programs.

Three units (two 1-bedroom and one 2-bedroom) in the Less Than \$3,000 household income category should be replaced. The remainder should be enlarged, or improved and enlarged.



Table 5

Demand For Housing Subsidy

<u>Unit Size</u>	<u>Income Ranges</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less Than \$3,000</u>	<u>\$3,000 to \$5,000</u>	<u>\$5,000 to \$7,500</u>	<u>\$7,500 to \$10,000</u>	
1 Bedroom	5(3)	1(1)	2(2)	0(0)	8(6)
2 Bedrooms	6(1)	12(8)	6(6)	1(1)	25(16)
3 Bedrooms	3(1)	7(4)	9(7)	4(4)	23(16)
Total	14(5)	20(12)	17(15)	5(5)	56(38)

Source: Yolo County Special Census, March 1969

Six units require improvement but are occupied by households, with lower incomes, whose smaller family sizes exclude them from participation in subsidy programs. Even with a realistic decline in the cost of housing, these households could not afford standard housing.

The data in Table 6 indicates the unit size of the six units and the income levels of the households who occupy the units. As in the previous tables the numerals in parentheses ( ) indicate the portion of the units which are in standard condition but are overcrowded.

Table 6

Demand For Housing Subsidy  
Which Cannot Be Met  
By Current Programs

<u>Unit Size</u>	<u>Income Ranges</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>\$3,000 to \$5,000</u>	<u>\$5,000 to \$7,500</u>	
1 Bedroom	0(0)	3(3)	3(3)
2 Bedrooms	1(0)	1(0)	2(0)
3 Bedrooms	0(0)	1(0)	1(0)
Total	1(0)	5(3)	6(3)

Source: Yolo County Special Census, March 1969

Demand Not Accounted For in Tables 4, 5 and 6

Only 23 of the 25 occupied substandard units counted in the Special Census are included in Tables 5, 6 and 7. Two units were excluded because the households did not provide sufficient information. Both units are indicated as substandard.

Table 7  
Total Current Demand

<u>Unit Size</u>	<u>Income Ranges</u>					<u>No Income Report</u>	<u>Vacant</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less Than \$3,000</u>	<u>\$3,000 to \$5,000</u>	<u>\$5,000 to \$7,500</u>	<u>\$7,500 to \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000+</u>			
1 Bedroom	5 (3)	1 (1)	5 (5)	0 (0)	2 (2)	1 (0)	-	14 (11)
2 Bedrooms	6 (1)	13 (8)	7 (6)	6 (6)	4 (4)	0 (0)	-	36 (25)
3 Bedrooms	3 (1)	7 (4)	10 (7)	5 (4)	4 (3)	0 (0)	-	29 (19)
4+ Bedrooms	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	0 (0)
No Unit Size Report	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	1 (0)
Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8 -
Total	<u>14 (5)</u>	<u>22 (13)</u>	<u>22 (18)</u>	<u>11 (10)</u>	<u>10 (9)</u>	<u>1 (0)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>88 (55)</u>

### Vacant Substandard Units

Occupation of the 8 vacant substandard units would generate a unit requirement for 8 additional standard units.

### Total Current Demand

The data in Table 7 expresses the total current demand for housing in Winters. It is a summation of the data in Tables 4, 5, and 6, as well as the demand not accounted for in the tables. The vacant units are shown also.

A total of 55 households in Winters live in standard housing but are overcrowded. The problem seems to have little relation to the income of the household. The percentage of lower income households who are living in standard housing but are overcrowded is less than the percentage of higher income households, 8% and 11% respectively. But it must be kept in mind that lower income households do not have the economic ability to improve their situation.

A total of 25 households live in substandard housing. Several are overcrowded as well. If the 8 vacant units are occupied, the total may be as high as 33. Eighteen of the 25 households earn less than \$5,000 annually, and 15 of them live in units with 2 or more bedrooms.

### Total Units Requiring Replacement

A total of 12 units should be replaced. At the time of the Special Census, five of the units were occupied, seven were vacant. Ten were 1-bedroom units, two were 2 or more bedroom units.

Table 8  
Households Having Difficulty  
Maintaining Their Units  
in Standard Condition

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<u>Family Size</u>	<u>Income Level</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less Than \$3,000</u>	<u>\$3,000 to \$5,000</u>	
Under 3	127	46	173
4	4	10	14
5	3	7	10
6	2	1	3
7+	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	139	74	213

Source: Yolo County Special Census, March 1969

Obstacles Preventing Solution To Problem #4

- A. Difficulties associated with raising the income levels of low and moderate income households (jobs, education).
- B. Wasteful budgetary practices of many low and moderate-income households.

Environmental Problems

Public works and community facilities are in good to excellent condition. The community is improving the few streets that need improvement. This work should include curbs and gutters on Wolfskill Street.

Problem #5 - Incompatible Land Uses and Zoning

In the area east of Railroad and south of Grant Streets, several manufacturing uses are contiguous to residential dwellings. The area containing the industrial uses is also zoned heavy manufacturing (M-2), while the residential area is zoned high density residential (R-3). The land use and zoning situation may have a detrimental impact on housing.

Obstacle Preventing Solution to Problem #5

The area zoned M-2 is a rail yard of long standing. Manufacturing uses are probably the only (or best) use the land can be used for.

Problem #6 - Parks and Open Space

Not including the school grounds, there is only one park available for the residents of Winters. Its location in the south-



## Community Problems and Obstacles

### Housing Problems

#### Problem #1 - Deterioration of Older Housing Stock.

Many of the units south of Grant Street are showing the signs of deterioration associated with age. Most, if not all, of the units are capable of being restored.

#### Problem #2 - Non-salvagable Housing Stock

About Twelve to seventeen units are probably beyond repair. Although constituting a small portion of the total housing stock, the units are grouped together and have a greater than normal detrimental impact on the neighborhood in which they are situated.

#### Obstacles Preventing Solution to Problems #1 and #2.

- A. The community tends to ignore the housing problem because it is relatively invisible.
- B. The community is small and does not have the staff or budget to handle massive improvement programs.
- C. A goodly portion of the lower-income households finances are tied up in transportation to Woodland for employment, medical and other services.

#### Problem #3 - Overcrowding.

The average family size in Winters is 3.27 persons per household, considerably higher than the State and National average. Over 55 households do not have adequate space in their units, based on the definition of overcrowding as three or more persons per bedroom.

#### Obstacles Preventing Solution to Problem #3

- A. Low and moderate income households cannot afford the cost of larger homes.
- B. Guess work is a major part of determining the demand for units of various sizes.

#### Problem #4 - Housing Maintenance

Maintaining units in standard condition requires more technical knowledge, and money, than most low and moderate-income households have or can afford. Standard housing is, for them, a secondary or lower need. The need for food, clothing, transportation and entertainment takes precedence over the need for adequate housing space or condition. Table 8 shows the Income ranges and family sizes of the households in this position.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### Goals

The housing goals of the City of Winters are: a) To insure that each household in the City is housed in a unit of adequate construction and size regardless of the race, ethnic background, age or economic status of the household, b) To insure quality living by providing City residents with a suitable living environment, an environment which will protect and enhance the household and its dwelling unit and, c) To provide housing in a variety of types, styles and prices in a variety of locations.

### Objectives

#### Housing.

1. To prevent the occupancy of vacant substandard units which are a hazard to health, safety and welfare of occupants.
2. To provide relocation housing for those households displaced by government action.
3. To maintain and improve information necessary to the implementation of the housing element.
4. To make the human element a paramount consideration in the provision of housing.
5. To avoid concentrations of subsidized housing units.
6. To provide for the special housing needs of the elderly.
7. To protect existing and future housing from incompatible land uses.
8. To give first priority to meeting the housing needs of lower income households.
9. To cooperate with private and governmental agencies in the solution to housing problems.
10. To prevent deterioration of standard housing units.

#### Environmental Needs and Social Services

1. To improve the transportation facilities for all citizens, with particular emphasis upon the special transportation problems of those with low and moderate-incomes.
2. To improve the education, training, and employment opportunities of low and moderate-income households.
3. To increase citizen participation in solutions to housing related problems.

westerly part of town makes it difficult for residents north of Grant and east of Railroad Streets to use the park.

Obstacle Preventing Solution to Problem #6

The community cannot afford the purchase and maintenance costs of a new park.



Conclusions  
And  
Recommendations

Conclusions

About Housing

Restoring older housing which is beginning to show serious signs of deterioration is the major problem facing Winters. The community cannot afford the loss of over 30% of its housing stock.

There is a considerable need for housing subsidy programs oriented towards home improvement. At least six households need a subsidy of some kind to help them improve their units, but they do not qualify for assistance.

Low household income contributes to the housing problem because these households cannot afford upkeep and maintenance costs.

About the Environment

The housing environment is very good. Public works and community facilities are in reasonable repair. The major problem facing the community is the protection of residential areas from the extremely heavy uses allowed in adjacent manufacturing zones.

Recommendations

Housing Problems and Obstacles

1. The community should make an attempt to qualify for Federal funds for improving housing conditions. The first step would be the preparation of a Certified Workable Program (See Appendix). This might be done in conjunction with the County.
2. Once a Workable Program is accepted by HUD, the community could begin application for assistance under the Federally Assisted Code Enforcement (FACE) program. This program provides a \$3,500 grant to owner-occupant households with annual incomes under \$3,000. It also provides 3% interest loans to owner-occupants with higher incomes and owner-non-occupants. All must live within the FACE area (See Appendix).
3. An additional staff member would be needed in the Building Department to prepare programs and handle extra work load.
4. Residents should be informed of the qualifications for all subsidized housing programs.
5. The Yolo County Housing Authority should be encouraged to seek existing units, in Winters, for participation in its leased housing program. This would provide housing assistance to those who need it as well as upgrade the leased units.



4. To protect land resources from needless conversion into urban related uses.
5. To provide for the recreational and aesthetic needs of City residents.
6. To improve the downtown commercial environment by improving deteriorated structures, providing mini or vest pocket parks and rest areas, and the development of a tree and grass plan.



6. The City should encourage and assist new industries in utilizing local unskilled and semi-skilled labor. Off-setting training costs through reduced sewage and water charges might be one means of aid.
7. Eliminate the unsalvageable portion of the housing stock by attrition. As a unit is vacated it is condemned and razed.
8. A Housing Advisory Committee should be appointed by the City. Members would assist the City in implementing the recommendations of this plan.
9. The community is small enough that yearly spring clean-up and improvement campaigns, if properly organized, could be of tremendous benefit. Initiative must come from community leaders and organizations.
10. The higher rate of deterioration in subsidized housing, resulting from FHA's less stringent quality control for such housing, can only be halted by the Federal Authorities. Community leaders should encourage the FHA to require the same quality standards for subsidized housing as that required for similarly priced nonsubsidized housing.
11. Builders should be informed of the relatively higher family size rate in Winters. They should be encouraged to increase the percentage of 3 and 4-bedroom units.
12. Transportation costs for low and moderate-income households should be reduced by community participation in a rural transportation system. More appropriately, medical services should be provided in the community through a health center. Development of the transportation network and/or the health center should be through the Economic Opportunity Commission of Yolo County. The community should assist this agency in its efforts to provide said services.
13. The City should encourage the Economic Opportunity Commission to conduct home budgeting and financing seminars for low and moderate-income households.

#### Environmental Problems

1. Adequate fencing and shrubbery should be required in the rear and side yard setbacks for commercial and manufacturing zone uses which abut residential zoned property. This will aid in protecting the integrity of residential areas.
2. The community is setting aside funds for purchase of park acreage and improvements. The City might attempt the combining of resources with the County in the development of a City-County park.

Note: Because of the community's small size, the City should consider developing it's plans in conjunction with the County, whenever possible.





## APPENDIX

CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
4 or under	85	6.7	74	5.9	159	6.3
5-9	78	6.1	122	9.7	200	7.9
10-14	163	12.8	144	11.5	307	12.1
15-19	147	11.6	136	10.8	283	11.2
20-24	104	8.2	78	6.2	182	7.2
25-29	96	7.6	101	8.0	197	7.8
30-34	90	7.1	76	6.0	166	6.6
35-39	62	4.9	84	6.7	146	5.8
40-44	69	5.4	50	4.0	119	4.7
45-49	62	4.9	64	5.1	126	5.0
50-54	75	5.9	62	4.9	137	5.4
55-59	58	4.6	65	5.2	123	4.9
60-64	50	3.9	62	4.9	112	4.4
65-69	50	3.9	49	3.9	99	3.9
70-74	37	2.9	35	2.8	72	2.8
75-79	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
80-84	32	2.5	49	3.9	81	3.2
85-89	12	0.9	4	0.3	16	0.6
90-94	1	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.2
95 and over	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total By Sex	1271	100.0	1258	100.0	2529	100.0
Percent of Total Population	50.3		49.7		100.0	

## CITY OF WINTERS - POPULATION STATISTICS

### GENERAL COMMENT

If growth rate remains the same (approximately 0.2%/annum) the 1980 elementary school enrollment could drop by 144 or approximately 28%.

Straight projection would indicate a slight rise in high school enrollment in 1980 (27 or 10%), but a substantial reduction in 1985 (106 or 34%).

Total unemployment rate is 3.5%--very low by statewide standards. However, the rate in the 20-24 category it is 9.3% and 25-29 is 5.1% much closer to the state average.

The 20-29 age group makes up 43% of the city-wide total unemployed.

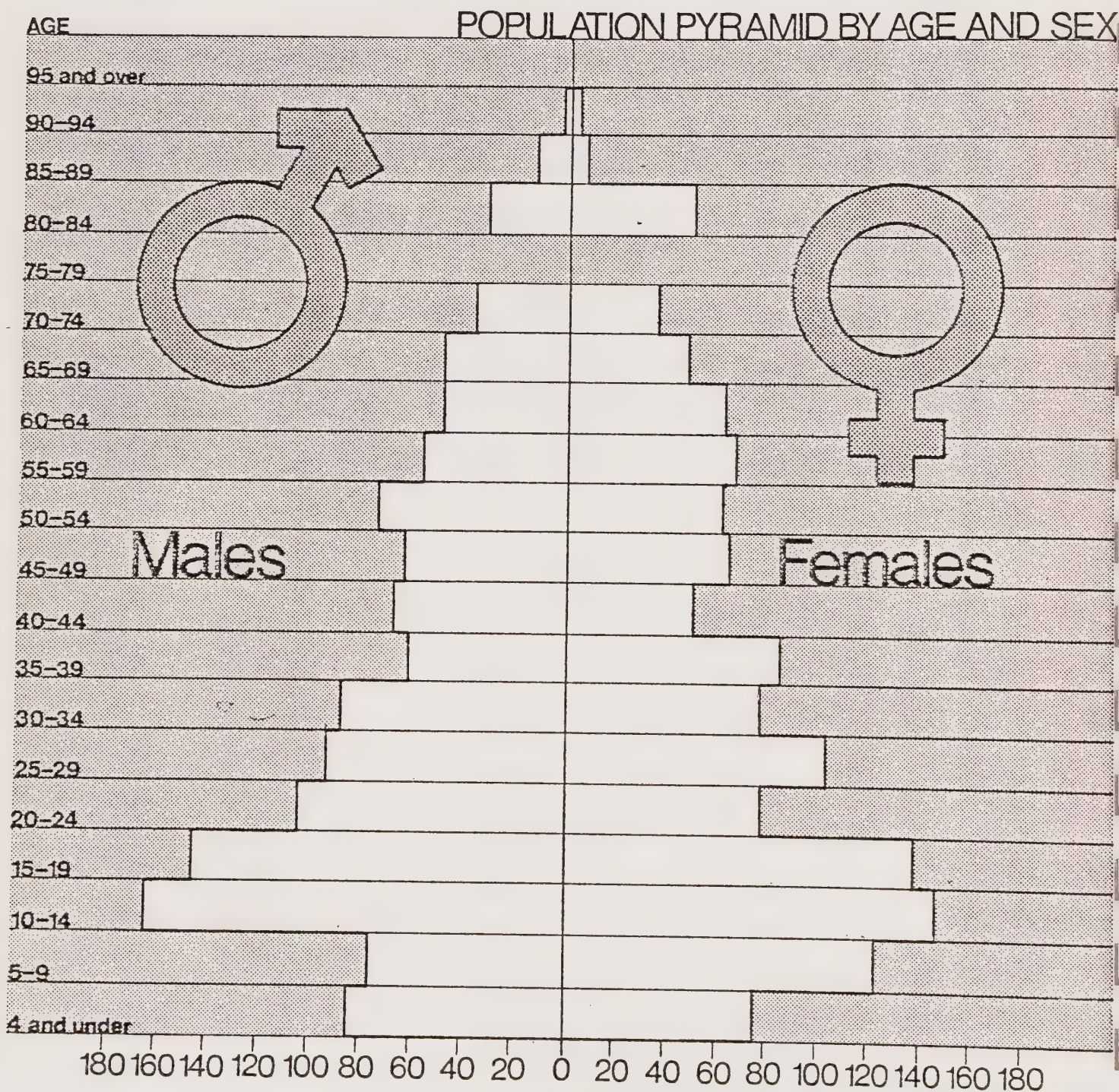
The median income by household is approximately \$7,000.00. Approximately 44% of the households are in the less than \$6,000.00 annual income level.

Of the 384 persons in the over 60 age group (15% total population) 311 were not in labor force (retired: 12% of total population).



# City of Winters

# 1975 Special Census





CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
4 or under	85	6.7	74	5.9	159	6.3
5-14	241	18.9	266	21.2	507	20.0
15-19	147	11.6	136	10.8	283	11.2
20-29	200	15.8	179	14.2	379	15.0
30-39	152	12.0	160	12.7	312	12.4
40-49	131	10.3	114	9.1	245	9.7
50-64	183	14.4	189	15.0	372	14.7
65 and over	132	10.3	140	11.1	272	10.7
Total By Sex	1271	100.0	1258	100.0	2529	100.0
Percent of Total Population	50.3		49.7		100.0	

CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

POPULATION BY AGE AND ETHNICITY

	WHITE		MEXICAN-AMERICAN		OTHER ETHNICITY		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
4 or Under	111	5.7	43	9.0	5	6.0	159	6.3
5-14	361	18.3	131	27.5	15	17.9	507	20.0
15-19	201	10.2	70	14.7	12	14.3	283	11.2
20-29	302	15.3	67	14.2	10	11.8	379	15.0
30-39	255	13.0	52	10.9	5	6.0	312	12.4
40-49	180	9.2	55	11.5	10	11.9	245	9.7
50-64	324	16.4	34	7.2	14	16.5	372	14.7
65 and over	235	11.9	24	5.0	13	15.6	272	10.7
Total by Ethnicity	1969	100.0	476	100.0	84	100.0	2529	100.0
Percent of Total Population	77.9		18.8		3.3		100.0	

# CITY OF WINTERS

## 1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

### POPULATION BY AGE AND ETHNICITY

	WHITE		MEXICAN-AMERICAN		OTHER ETHNICITY		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
4 or under	111	5.7	43	9.0	5	6.0	159	6.3
5-9	148	7.5	49	10.3	3	3.6	200	7.9
10-14	213	10.8	82	17.2	12	14.3	307	12.1
15-19	201	10.2	70	14.7	12	14.3	283	11.2
20-24	142	7.2	36	7.7	4	4.7	182	7.2
25-29	160	8.1	31	6.5	6	7.1	197	7.8
30-34	144	7.3	20	4.2	2	2.4	166	6.6
35-39	111	5.7	32	6.7	3	3.6	146	5.8
40-44	76	3.9	33	6.9	10	11.9	119	4.7
45-49	104	5.3	22	4.6	0	0.0	126	5.0
50-54	117	5.9	16	3.4	4	4.7	137	5.4
55-59	109	5.5	8	1.7	6	7.1	123	4.9
60-64	98	5.0	10	2.1	4	4.7	112	4.4
65-69	83	4.2	13	2.7	3	3.6	99	3.9
70-74	63	3.2	6	1.3	3	3.6	72	2.8
75-79	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
80-84	73	3.7	3	0.6	5	6.0	81	3.2
85-89	12	0.6	2	0.4	2	2.4	16	0.6
90-94	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
95 and over	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total by Ethnicity	1969	100.0	476	100.0	84	100.0	2529	100.0
Percent of Total Population	77.9		18.8		3.3		100.0	

CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

NUMBER OF POPULATION  
BY AGE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

PERSONS 16 AND OVER

Age Group \ Status	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Full Time Student	Unempl.	Not in Labor Force	Total By Age
16-19	34	12	143	11	20	220
20-24	100	16	9	17	40	182
25-29	93	31	5	10	57	196
30-34	98	20	2	4	40	164
35-39	81	23	0	4	38	146
40-44	67	17	0	4	28	116
45-49	72	15	1	5	33	126
50-54	72	12	0	5	48	137
55-59	64	18	1	0	40	123
60-64	36	12	0	2	62	112
65 and over	15	8	0	0	249	272
TOTAL BY STATUS	732	184	161	62	655	1794



CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

POPULATION BY SEX AND ETHNICITY

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
WHITE	998	78.5	971	77.2	1969	77.9
MEXICAN-AMERICAN	236	18.6	240	19.1	476	18.8
OTHER ETHNICITY	37	2.9	47	3.7	84	3.3
TOTAL BY SEX	1271	100.0	1258	100.0	2529	100.0
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	50.3		49.7		100.0	

CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

PERCENT OF POPULATION  
BY AGE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
PERSONS 16 AND OVER

Age Group \ Status	Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Full Time Student	Unempl.	Not In Labor Force	Percent Total
Percent Total 16-19	15.5	5.4	65.0	5.0	9.1	100.0
Percent Total 20-24	55.0	8.8	4.9	9.3	22.0	100.0
Percent Total 25-29	47.4	15.8	2.6	5.1	29.1	100.0
Percent Total 30-34	59.8	12.2	1.2	2.4	24.4	100.0
Percent Total 35-39	55.5	15.8	0.0	2.7	26.0	100.0
Percent Total 40-44	57.8	14.7	0.0	3.4	24.1	100.0
Percent Total 45-49	57.1	11.9	0.8	4.0	26.2	100.0
Percent Total 50-54	52.6	8.8	0.0	3.6	35.0	100.0
Percent Total 55-59	52.1	14.6	0.8	0.0	32.5	100.0
Percent Total 60-64	32.1	10.7	0.0	1.8	55.4	100.0
Percent Total 65 and over	5.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	91.6	100.0
PERCENT TOTAL BY STATUS	40.8	10.2	9.0	3.5	36.5	100.0

CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

PERCENT OF POPULATION  
BY AGE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
PERSONS 16 AND OVER

Status Age Group	Percent Total Employed Full Time	Percent Total Employed Part Time	Percent Total Full Time Student	Percent Total Unempl.	Percent Total Not In Labor Force	Percent Total By Age
16-19	4.6	6.5	88.8	17.7	3.1	12.3
20-24	13.7	8.7	5.6	27.4	6.1	10.2
25-29	12.7	16.9	3.1	16.1	8.7	10.9
30-34	13.4	10.9	1.3	6.5	6.1	9.1
35-39	11.1	12.5	0.0	6.5	5.8	8.1
40-44	9.2	9.2	0.0	6.5	4.3	6.5
45-49	9.8	8.2	0.6	8.1	5.0	7.0
50-54	9.8	6.5	0.0	8.1	7.3	7.6
55-59	8.7	9.8	0.6	0.0	6.1	6.9
60-64	4.9	6.5	0.0	3.1	9.5	6.2
65 and over	2.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	38.0	15.2
PERCENT TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

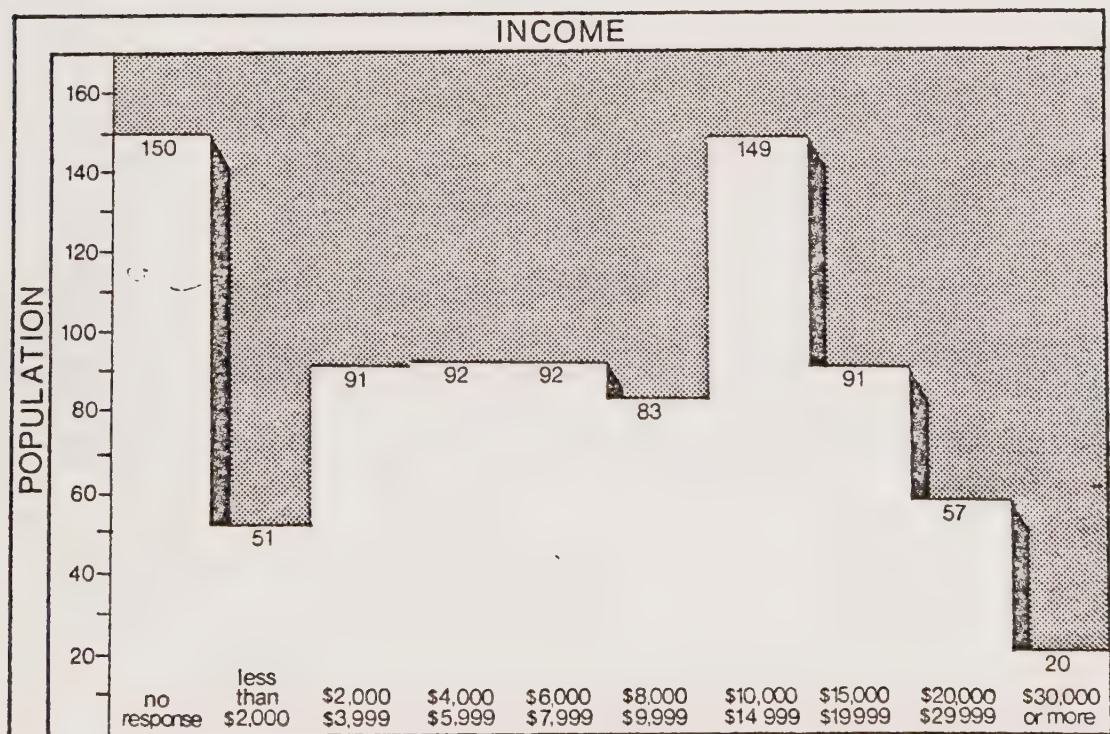
# CITY OF WINTERS

## 1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

### HOUSEHOLDS BY ANNUAL INCOME

QUESTION: The total gross annual income for the household would be in what category?

	Number	Percent Total
No Response	150	17.13
Less Than \$2,000	51	5.82
\$2,000-\$3,999	91	10.39
\$4,000-\$5,999	92	10.50
\$6,000-\$7,999	92	10.50
\$8,000-\$9,999	83	9.47
\$10,000-\$14,999	149	17.01
\$15,000-\$19,999	91	10.39
\$20,000-\$29,999	57	6.51
\$30,000-Or More	20	2.28
TOTAL	876	100.00





CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

POPULATION BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
PERSONS 16 AND OVER

Sex Status	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent Total	Number	Percent Total	Number	Percent Total
Employed Full Time	531	58.3	201	22.7	732	40.8
Employed Part Time	55	6.0	129	14.6	184	10.2
Full Time Student	87	9.6	74	8.4	161	9.0
Unemployed	47	5.2	15	1.7	62	3.5
Not In Labor Force	190	20.9	465	52.6	655	36.5
TOTAL	910	100.0	884	100.0	1794	100.0
TOTAL BY SEX	50.7		49.3		100.0	

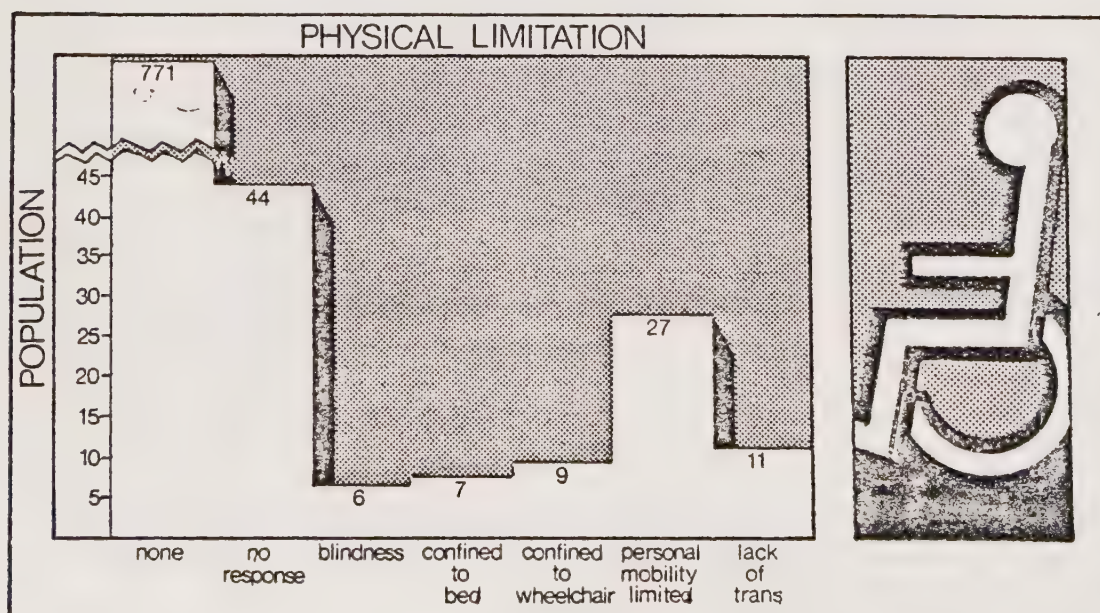
# CITY OF WINTERS

## 1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

### HOUSEHOLDS BY HANDICAP OR PHYSICAL LIMITATION

QUESTION: If any member of this household is handicapped or limited in their ability to move around, which of the following best characterizes the major handicap or limitation?

	Number	Percent Total
No response	44	5.03
Blindness	6	0.69
Permanently confined to bed	7	0.80
Permanently confined to a wheelchair	9	1.03
Physically or mentally handicapped in another way that would limit personal mobility	27	3.08
Homebound due to lack of personal or public transportation	11	1.26
None	771	88.11
TOTAL	875	100.0

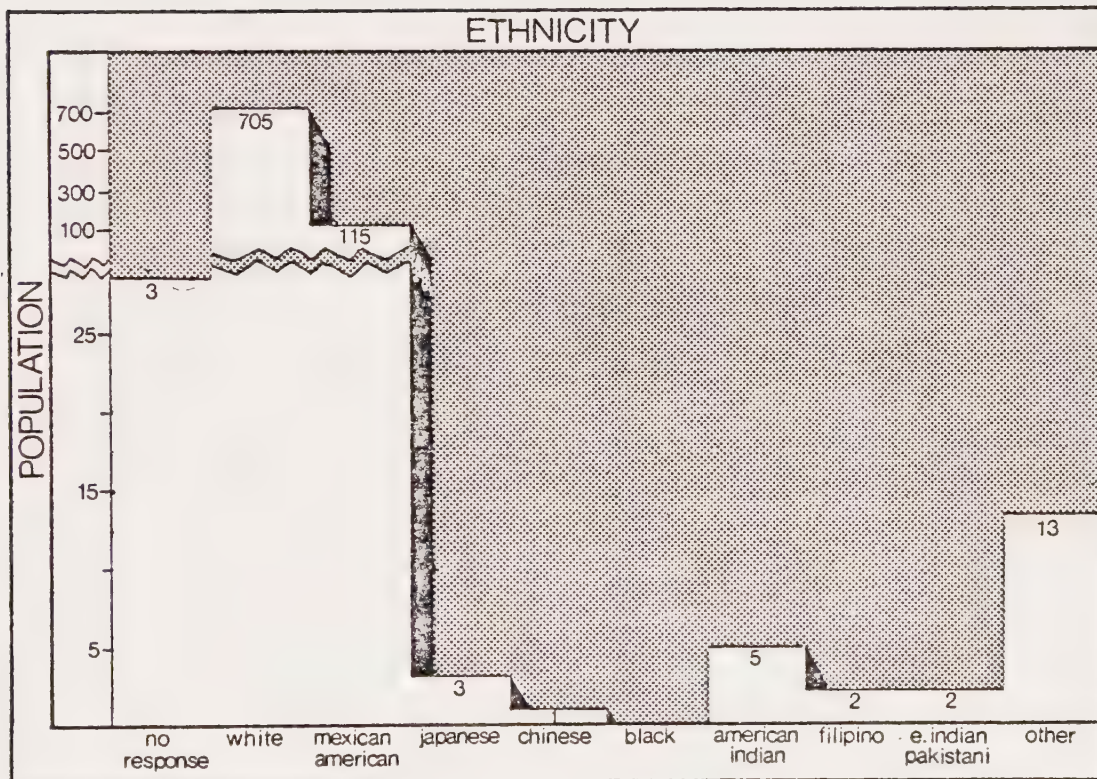


# CITY OF WINTERS 1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

## HOUSEHOLDS BY ETHNICITY

QUESTION: With which ethnic group do you identify?

	Number	Percent Total
No Response	30	3.43
White	705	80.48
Mexican-American	115	13.13
Japanese	3	0.34
Chinese	1	0.11
Black	0	0.00
American Indian	5	0.57
Filipino	2	0.23
East Indian or Pakistani	2	0.23
Other	13	1.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100.00</b>







CITY OF WINTERS  
1975 SPECIAL CENSUS

HOUSING BY TYPES AND VACANCY/OCCUPANCY, POPULATION

Housing Types	Number Of Housing Units	Number Of Vacant Units	Percent Vacancy	Number Of Households (occupied units)	Percent Occupancy	Household Population	Population per Household
1	693	27	3.90	666	96.10	2081	3.12
2-4	93	6	6.45	87	93.55	195	2.24
5+	21	0	0.0	21	100.00	57	2.71
SUB-TOTAL FOR ABOVE	807	33	4.09	774	95.91	2333	3.01
Mobile Homes	77	0	0.0	77	100.00	191	2.48
Misc.	4	0	0.0	4	100.00	4	1.00
TOTALS FOR CITY	888	33	3.72	855	96.28	2528	2.96



CONSERVATION & OPEN SPACE ELEMENT  
OF THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE  
CITY OF WINTERS

APRIL 1976

CONSERVATION & OPEN SPACE ELEMENT  
CITY OF WINTERS

I. CONSERVATION

A. INTRODUCTION

The Conservation & Open Space Element of the General Plan of the City of Winters has been prepared with the aid of 701 funds through a program of the Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission. It has been prepared under the guidelines of the State of California in compliance with applicable government codes.

B. AUTHORITY & SCOPE

1. Authority

Government Code Section 65302(d) requires a conservation element of all city and county general plans, as follows:

A Conservation element for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources. That portion of the conservation element including waters shall be developed in coordination with any county-wide water agency and with all district and city water agencies which have developed, served, controlled or conserved water for any purpose for the county or city for which the plan is prepared. The conservation element may also cover:

- (a) The reclamation of land and waters.
- (b) Flood control.
- (c) Prevention and control of the pollution of streams and other waters.
- (d) Regulation of the use of land in stream channels and other areas required for the accomplishment of the conservation plan.
- (e) Prevention, control and correction of the erosion of soils beaches and shores.
- (f) Protection of watersheds.
- (g) The location, quantity and quality of the rock, sand and gravel resources.



## 2. The Scope and Nature of The Conservation Element

The conservation element requires an appraisal of the communities' natural resources and the development of policy for their preservation or wise utilization. Not all communities have forests or fisheries and thus not all the subject matter applies. However, all communities have water relationships and need to evaluate ongoing development which affects the supply and utilization of this resource.

### a. Identification, evaluation, and analysis of the communities' natural resources:

- (1) Water resources: Source and availability of water, flood control, water pollution, control of erosion, drainage systems, protection of watersheds, weather and climate (study of water resources and consequent policies should be coordinated with all water agencies in the planning area).
- (2) Vegetative resources: Forests, agricultural areas, water-shed areas, marshes; in urban areas this could encompass street trees, parks and other urban vegetation.
- (3) Harbors and Fisheries.
- (4) Wildlife, with particular concern toward endangered species.
- (5) Minerals:
- (6) Soils and soil erosion.
- (7) Other natural resources such as air.

### b. Analysis of relationships between resources; identification of areas of critical concern.

### c. Determination of the development capacity of various land areas within the planning area with the aim of conserving natural resources, minimizing ecologic disruption and directing development to lands where such impact will be negligible.

### d. Standards and criteria for conservation and utilization of identified resources.

### e. Program for implementation including priorities.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

### a. Inventory, analysis and discription (including appropriate maps) of the natural resources and natural processe within the planning area.

### b. Analysis of the relationships between conservation and development.

- c. Formulation, with the active involvement of citizen groups, of goals, objectives, policies and priorities with special attention to unique, endangered or critical resources.
  - d. Formulation of criteria and standards for conservation, development and utilization of resources based on goals and objectives.
4. DEFINITION OF TERMS
- Conservation is the planned management, preparation and wise utilization of natural resources. The objective of conservation is to prevent the wasteful exploitation, destruction or neglect of these resources. The local conservation planning process and program should acknowledge and detail the environmental processes relevant to the jurisdiction.
5. RELATIONSHIPS OF THE CONSERVATION ELEMENT.
- a. To Other Elements: The conservation element provides a major policy input into the land use and circulation elements. Its concerns relate directly, and in fact overlap many of the concerns of the open space, seismic safety and scenic highways elements. For this reason, many communities may wish to combine these elements into a comprehensive environmental resource and management element. (ERME)
  - b. To the Environment; The conservation element or ERME can provide the major data and policy baseline necessary to analyze the impact of environmental proposals.
6. IMPLEMENTATION
- a. Zoning: Flood plain zoning, open space zoning.
  - b. Subdivision controls, grading ordinances, hillside ordinances.
  - c. Acquisition of significant natural areas.
  - d. Capital improvements for water quality control.
  - e. Regulations for mineral extraction, regulations to control water quality.
  - f. Corrective programs where action is needed to correct or reverse conditions causing environmental damage. These may be by public, private or joint public-private programs. Actions to remedy erosion through special planting, reforestation, retention basins to prevent siltation, fish ladders, special protection of endangered species are but a few examples.
  - g. Education and information.

## C. EXISTING CONSERVATION PROBLEMS.

### 1. FLOOD CONTROL

The City of Winters has both local and area flood problems. Putah Creek is maintained within its banks with the help of

Monticello Dam. The normal, controlled flood plain has been determined and urban development falls outside of its defined limits.

However, lack of a complete drainage system allows local, occasional flooding of existing streets (more of an inconvenience than a hazard) and periodic flooding of un-urbanized areas on the north side of Grant Avenue. These areas cannot be developed until drainage improvements are made. It may take the cooperative efforts of several land owners and the city to feasibly finance these improvements.

## 2. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS AND OTHER WATERS.

The city's sewage treatment plant currently lies in the Putah Creek flood plain and both the location of the plant and discharge methods have come under criticism. A series of major adverse events could allow raw sewage to enter the Putah Creek watershed.

A certain amount of urban waste, chemicals as well as trash, is collected by the drainage system and discharged into Putah Creek.

### D. MEASURES TO CORRECT EXISTING PROBLEMS

1. Local flood control projects to resolve local flooding are being carried out in developed areas and required of new development projects. A major drainage or flood control project will be needed if further urban development is to take place north of Grant Avenue and east of Railroad Street.
2. Relocation of the sewage treatment plant has been directed and studies are underway to locate a site and establish ground discharge capabilities.
3. Frequent and thorough street maintenance, including sweeping, will reduce pollution of Putah Creek.



E. CONSERVATION AS RELATED TO PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

The goals and policies contained in the general plan include: "To encourage the highest use of good agricultural soils, and the development of acceptable agricultural industry." As part of the determination of goals and policies, the citizens advisory committee set a goal of restricting the total population to 5-7,000, containing this population within existing city limits, and generally to existing urbanizing areas. This policy is reflected in the land use element and, if executed, will help considerably in the preservation of agricultural soils and agricultural uses around the city.

F. CONSERVATION AS RELATED TO GROUND WATER SUPPLY & DOMESTIC WATER QUALITY.

The city provides domestic water to its' citizens by way of wells, elevated tank storage and distribution. It will be a major consideration to expand this system to keep pace with demand and to protect ground water quality and the general integrity of the aquifer from which it is drawn.

G. VEGETATIVE RESOURCES.

There are many commercial orchards in the Winters area. With the singular exception of the Putah Creek channel, there are few remaining native trees. The principal imported resources are decorative and shade trees not native to the region. The city has a tree committee that reviews planting of new trees as well as removal of existing ones. The city program includes street tree planting with control over both variety and location.

H. HARBORS & FISHERIES, WILDLIFE, MINERALS.

The lone fishery in the Winters area is Putah Creek. The city has protected the Putah Creek channel and flood plain by restricting urban development and projects an open space plan which includes improved access to the creek. The wildlife affected by the Winters general plan is almost exclusively of the urban tolerance variety including common rodents such as mice and squirrels, and many varieties of songbirds.



Valley agricultural land wildlife such as pheasant, deer, racoon and opossum are largely foraging outside the existing city limits. No endangered species is listed as residing within the urban portion of the Winters general plan. There are no known economic mineral resources within the urban area of the Winters general plan. Future exploration and discovery might reverse this situation but that possibility is highly unlikely for the near future.

#### I. AIR RESOURCES

Winters at present has an excellent air quality level most of the year. Prevailing winds and lack of heavy air quality degrading industry are the principal reasons for this. Seasonal agricultural burning adversely affects overall air quality, but the area lacks both the industry and automobile traffic to seriously affect the existing average quality. The general plan does not permit offensive industries nor a population of a magnitude to bring about significant change in air quality.

#### J. CONSERVATION PROBLEMS NOT SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE CITY.

The world faces a number of conservation related problems not specifically affecting the City of Winters. The problems of population growth, food supply, distribution of wealth, use of non-renewable resources, and energy generation and distribution are but the major problems. Mankind must face up to these problems and find their solutions. Population growth is rapidly diminishing to a regional problem. The technical solutions are available to most of the regions affected. Religious and political factors are currently the only deterrents to population control. Population growth is directly related to and the principal cause of the food supply problem. Technical advancements are being made, but there still exists starvation over a good part of the world.

The handling of energy resources and energy distribution is largely a matter of economics at present. The plain facts are that we currently waste tremendous amounts of energy in this country, both by individual lack of interest and collective design. The questions concerning energy conservation are also pertinent to finite resources. This includes energy resources such as fossil and nuclear fuels as well as the mineral resources necessary to an industrial economy.

The energy question generally pertains to municipalities as well as regions and resource conservation must be practiced at the local level if we are to retain the many life style options open to this generation. However there are built in conflicts between several commendable goals. For example, the City of Winters has opted for low density, individual dwellings, an option which is in direct conflict with energy and resource conservation. Maximum food production for present populations conflicts with maintaining ground water quality over the long haul (primarily saline intrusion). Compromises must be made which allow us the flexibility to adjust to new technology and political direction.

## II. OPEN SPACE

- A. Government Code Section 65302 (e) and 65560 et seq. requires an open space element in all city and county general plans.

### Section 65563:

On or before December 31, 1973 every city and county shall prepare, adopt, and submit to the Secretary of the Resources Agency a local open space plan for the comprehensive and long-range preservation and conservation of open space land within its jurisdiction.

### Section 65562:

- (a) To assure that cities and counties recognize that open-space land is a limited and valuable resource which must be conserved wherever possible.

- (b) To assure that every city and county will prepare and carry out open-space plans which, along with state and regional open-space plans will accomplish the objectives of a comprehensive open-space program. (Added by Stats. 1970, c. 1590, p. 3316, Section 15)

Section 65561:

The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

- (a) That the preservation of open space land, as defined in this article, is necessary not only for the maintenance of the economy of the State, but also for the assurance of the continued availability of land for the production of food and fiber, for the enjoyment of scenic beauty, for recreation and for the use of natural resources.
- (b) That discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion of open space land to urban uses is a matter of public interest and will be of benefit to urban dwellers because it will discourage noncontiguous development patterns which unnecessarily increase the costs of community services to community residents.
- (c) That the anticipated increase in the population of the State demands that cities, counties, and the State at the earliest possible date make definite plans for the preservation of valuable open space land and take positive action to carry out such plans by the adoption and strict administration of laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as authorized by this chapter or by other appropriate methods.
- (d) That in order to assure that the interests of all its people are met in the orderly growth and development of the State and the preservation and conservation of its resources, it is necessary to provide for the development by the State, regional agencies, counties and cities, including charter cities, of statewide coordinated plans for the conservation and preservation of open space lands.
- (e) That for these reasons this article is necessary for the promotion of the general welfare and for the protection of the public interest in open space land.  
(Added by Stats. 1970, c. 1590, p. 3315, Section 15)

B. SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Open space uses are defined in Section 65560, as follows:

- (1) Open space for the preservation of natural resources including, but not limited to, areas required for the



preservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish and wildlife species; areas required for the ecologic and other scientific study purposes; rivers, streams, bays and estuaries; and coastal beaches, lakeshores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands.

- (2) Open space used for the managed production of resources, including but not limited to, forest lands, rangeland, agricultural lands and areas of economic importance for the production of food or fiber; areas required for recharge of ground water basins; bays, estuaries, marshes, rivers and streams which are important for the management of commercial fisheries; and areas containing major mineral deposits, including those in short supply.
- (3) Open space for outdoor recreation, including but not limited to, areas of outstanding scenic, historic and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to lakeshores, beaches, and rivers and streams; and areas which serve as links between major recreation and open-space reservations, including utility easements, banks of rivers and streams, trails, and scenic highway corridors.
- (4) Open space for public health and safety, including but not limited to, areas which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as earthquake fault zones, unstable soil areas, flood plains, watersheds, areas presenting high fire risks, areas required for the protection of water quality and water reservoirs and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality.

An additional category that may be considered is the designation of areas necessary to control urban form and prevent inefficient patterns for development. Section 65561(b) speaks to the benefits of open space that "will discourage noncontiguous development patterns which unnecessarily increase the costs of community services to community residents." To channel urban growth either within already built-up areas or immediately adjacent to them may require time-phased plans. Such plans will benefit from studies to evaluate the costs to the community of permitting scattered development as opposed to timed development based on the need for additional land. Economic studies are useful to determine the overall costs to communities of preserving open space versus permitting its development. Recent studies such as the Palo Alto Foothills Environmental Design Study have indicated that it may be economically more desirable for a city to preserve open space than to permit its development.



Specifically, the open space element may include;:

Analysis of open space areas;

Open space policies and objectives;

Standards and criteria for the preservation of open space;

Definition of local open space categories;

Description in text and diagram of areas designated for permanent open space and method of preservation;

Action program for implementation (Section 65564) including the preparation of an open space zoning ordinance (required by December 31, 1973, Section 65910)

### C. METHODOLOGY

1. Inventory and analysis of open space areas, analysis of environmental data relating to open space.
2. Analysis of community needs for open space for recreation, for health and safety.
3. Analysis of urbanization and land needs for projected future urbanization.
4. Definition of open space land use categories. Local communities may specify more detailed open space categories than those outlined in the law to meet local conditions. For example, lands might be categorized according to topography such as hillsides, marshlands, coastline, stream corridors, etc. The community might then make specific land use regulations for each category.
5. Citizen involvement in open space planning is vital at all stages. Citizen groups organized around open space and environmental issues often have thorough knowledge of specific aspects of the local natural environment. Additionally, they may provide private resources for the implementation of open space plans as well as the local support necessary in open space preservation.
6. Development of open space plan and policies.
7. Designation and description of proposed areas to remain open; the basis for their designation; the timing of the designation, i.e., whether permanent or reserved for future development
8. Preparation of an action program for implementation.

#### D. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

The open space element is a primary tool for the protection of the communities' natural environment, providing critical input into the preparation of the land use and circulation elements. The seismic safety, conservation, and scenic highways element provide direct input to this element and for this reason the community may wish to combine these elements into an environmental resource and management element (ERME).

#### E. IMPLEMENTATION

- L. Approval of development based on consistency with the open space plan. Section 65567 states:

No building permit may be issued, no subdivision map approved, and no open space zoning ordinance adopted, unless the proposed construction, subdivision or ordinance is consistent with the local open space plan.

2. Preparation and adoption of an "open space zoning ordinance" by December 31, 1973 as required by Section 65910.

Several thorough guides to the implementation of open space plans have been written and should be consulted for more specific guidance regarding the following implementation actions:

3. Regulations: Zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, with open space land dedications and other development conditions, density transfers and planned unit development, special land management zones.
4. Open space reserves under the Williamson Act.
5. Acquisition.
6. Scenic easements and the purchase of development rights.
7. Controlled growth policies and regulations.

#### F. OPEN SPACE AND THE WINTERS GENERAL PLAN

1. The Winters General Plan exhibits several types of open space protection.
  - (a) Putah Creek flood plain.
  - (b) Parks
  - (c) Schools
  - (d) Agricultural lands

The general plan contains open space land use designations on all the above potential open space resources. No urban

development will be permitted within the Putah Creek flood plain and on designated agricultural lands. Policy on park and school lands will be to retain as much open space area as possible within the limits of need for buildings and other necessary structures.

2. The Winters Zoning ordinance requires front side and rear yard setbacks which provide both public and private open space within the urban environment.
3. The Scenic Highways element contains provision for landscaping and control of structures which with the zoning ordinance will enhance the open space characteristics of the entries into Winters.
4. The control of existing tree removal and the tree planting program will also aid in the protection of open space characteristics.
5. The attached Open Space Plan clearly defines the catagories described above.





# SEISMIC SAFETY ELEMENT



This picture, taken following the April, 1892 earthquake, from about where the new firehouse now stands, shows the back of the building now housing Mengali's Florist, Winters Shoe Repair and Camile's Coiffeurs. A livery stable is at the right of the photo and the horse corrals are in the left foreground.

The "X" on the outhouse roof in the right center of the photo shows where Jeff Darby was killed by falling brick. He was the only fatality of the earthquake. (Note the second story privy at the upper left.)

This photo was found by Mr. and Mrs. Roe Judy, now living in Woodland, when they were visiting relatives in Missouri. After the earthquake, members of their families had sent the picture back to Missouri to show the quake's damage.

## WINTERS

## 1975



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
A. INTRODUCTION.....	1
B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	1
C. POLICIES.....	2
D. GEOLOGIC SETTING.....	4
E. HAZARDS.....	6
APPENDICES:	
1. EARTHQUAKE.....	9
2. MEASURING AN EARTHQUAKE.....	11
3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS AND LEGISLATION.....	12
4. PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL - EARTHQUAKE SAFETY PROCEDURES.....	16
-What To Do Before An Earthquake.....	16
-What To Do During An Earthquake.....	16
-What To Do After An Earthquake.....	17

## A. INTRODUCTION

The most obvious reason for a seismic safety element is very simple, one is required by state law, Government Code section 65302, "The general plan shall include...(F) A seismic safety element...". However, there are also some more compelling reasons including: increasing safety, the protection of health and property, reduction of anxiety and hysteria, and preparation for relief operations. In addition, the seismic safety element can stimulate a greater awareness of the environment around us.

Few residents are aware of the earthquakes that have occurred in Winters and hysteria, panic, and death could be caused by a minor earthquake as a result. Therefore, this element should serve as a reminder to everyone that Winters can and will shake on occasion, perhaps destructively, and that only by being aware and informed can citizens reduce risk to health and welfare and enjoy the awesome power of Nature.

Education is probably the most important aspect of a seismic safety element in a town such as Winters that is largely built with relatively little new development occurring. Simple changes can and should be made to homes, businesses, and other structures to reduce the earthquake risk.

## B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

"The basic goal of the city has been expressed since the ancient days by Aristotle; it is to make man happy and safe."

--C. A. Doxiadis

The purpose of a goals section is simple, to set out long range, perhaps unreachable goals to strive for. These are to be simple stated, concise, with a unifying principle: improving the human condition. They are:

### 1. Protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Winters

This goal is very simple -- to reduce the risk of physical harm, protect property from loss, and prevent undue mental distress. This



includes wise planning before the earthquake, correct behavior during the earthquake, and quick relief after the earthquake if needed.

2. Promote a greater awareness and interest in the environment among the citizens of Winters

The environmental revolution has focused on man's need to more carefully re-examine his behavior, attitudes, and relationship with Nature. To now fully understand his environment, man must understand the earth upon which he stands; it is hoped this will help.

C. POLICIES

To fulfill the goals and objectives of the seismic element, it is recommended the city adopt the following policies:

1. Education

Begin an educational campaign to distribute the seismic element, awaken public interest, and prepare the citizens for a potential earthquake. This shall include: (a) distribution of a seismic element, in cooperation with the Winters Express; (b) a series of lectures at schools and for the general public to identify changes that can be made to homes to make them safe; (c) special workshops for city and school employees to familiarize them with "What to do in an earthquake".

2. Planning

Revise planning goals to incorporate earth science information and guide development away from particularly hazardous areas.

3. Building Code Revision

To make the building code more stringent and more adequate in terms of seismic safety, especially in buildings with high occupancy.

Included in this are:

a). Building Survey

To identify the buildings and structures in town that are likely to suffer earthquake damage that would endanger people's lives and

to ameliorate this danger as quickly as is economically possible.

b) Design Criteria

To develop reasonable design criteria to reduce risk in new buildings.

4. Relief Plan

To cooperate with hospitals, other government agencies, utility companies and scientists to predict what will happen and what steps will be necessary to protect the residents of Winters to insure housing, water, food, sanitation, health care, and prompt repair of power, phones, highways, etc.

5. Research

To promote further research into the seismic problems possible in the Winters area. To survey seismic response of Winters rocks, alluvium, structures and buildings, and to suggest ameliorative measures. The reaction of the watertowers would be of great interest. Would they all fall down? How could water be supplied?

TABLE 1. ACTION PROGRAM BASED ON RISK

		RISKS		
		HUMAN CASUALTIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISRUPTION
IDEAL COMPLETION DATE	Immediate	Disaster Program	Public Information	Tie in with regional disaster planning
	3-5 years	Abate Structural Hazards	Insurance Correct public buildings	Correct very vulnerable utilities and other critical structures
	On-going	Research----- Land use planning----- Education----- Building regulations-----		

Throughout this process there should be provision for updating of planning as a result of newly developed information with possible revisions to priorities.

## D. GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Winters earthquake of 1892 is attributed to the Midland Fault. Fault traces have been tentatively identified both east and west of Winters and a potential for a Richter magnitude 7 has been inferred. This or other lesser magnitude earthquakes can be expected to cause the following intensity of ground shaking and lateral accelerations.

TABLE 2

Approximate Richter Magnitude	Modified Mercalli Intensity	Approximate Peak Horizontal Acceleration ( g's)
3	VI	.1
4	VII	
5	VIII	.5
6	IX	
7	X	1.0
8	XII	
9	XIII	1.5

Developed from: Page Blume and Joyner (1975)

The activity on this fault is related to the interaction between the North America and Pacific crustal plates. The adjustment of stress produces results in the greater earthquakes along the San Andreas Fault as well as smaller earthquakes on lesser faults Midland Fault.

Earthquake effects are not restricted to simple fault rupture as often supposed. Greater problems generally result from other things such as ground shaking, ground failure and landslides. A large earthquake in San Francisco or Hayward would cause some ground shaking here and might result in some damage.

Winters has experienced a number of earthquakes in recorded history and had undoubtedly experienced many more when only the Patwin Indians lived here. Some of the prehistoric quakes were undoubtedly severe and probably left the Indians a few tales to tell. In recent times there has been very little activity and many people are unaware that Winters has





experienced earthquakes. The following are the major earthquakes that have been felt in Winters, intensity given is Modified Mercalli:

1838:JUNE (V+?)

This quake was centered in the San Francisco region and was comparable in size to the 1906 quake. Hudson Bay Company traders were probably the only witnesses to the quake.

1868:OCTOBER 21 (VI+?)

This earthquake was centered in Hayward (X+) and caused extensive damage in the east bay area and in San Francisco. This was referred to as the "great earthquake" until 1906.

1872:MARCH 26 (VI)

This earthquake occurred in the Owens Valley and was probably 8.3 magnitude, the largest California earthquake known.

1892:APRIL 19 (VIII-X in Winters)

In Vacaville and Winters nearly all the brick structures were wrecked and many frame buildings were damaged. Chimneys were twisted and thrown down. Fissures were found in the bed of Putah Creek one half mile west of Winters and in the adjoining roadway and fields. The shock was felt from Healdsburg to Fresno and east to Nevada.

1892:APRIL 21 (VIII-X in Winters)

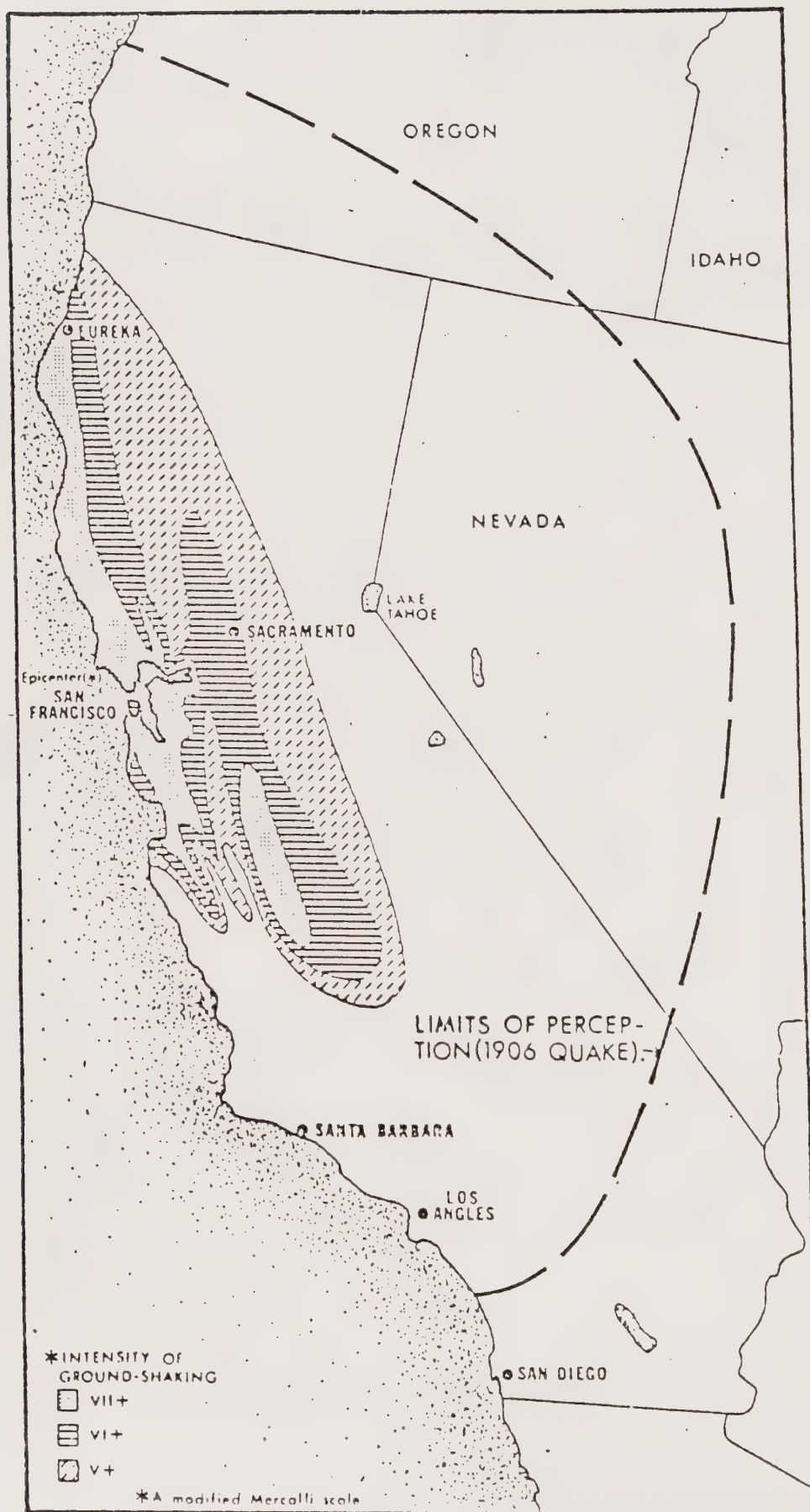
The total energy in the second quake was lower but the intensity was the same. The most severe shock was in Winters and many buildings which had survived the first shock were levelled to the ground. On main street not a single building was left in habitable condition. Damage was done in Solano, Yolo, Napa, Contra Costa, Butte, Nevada, San Joaquin, and Yuba counties. The intensity was IV+ in Red Bluff and IV in Reno. A shock of similar strength today would quite possibly knock down Monticello Dam and flood Winters.

1902:MAY 19 (V+?)

Intensity VII-VIII at Vacaville, V in Sacramento. Very little information available.

1906:APRIL 21 (V)

The Great San Francisco earthquake awakened everyone. The motion was quite strong in a north-south direction and continued for about



THIS MAP SHOWS HOW GROUND SHAKING & THE RESULTANT MEASURE OF INTENSITIES DO NOT DECREASE UNIFORMLY WITH INCREASED DISTANCE FROM THE EPICENTER.

1½ minutes. Davis soon began to help in the relief of San Francisco.

#### OTHER QUAKES WHICH HAVE BEEN FELT

The following were felt by some or all of the residents but were probably not as strong as those covered earlier. Little information is available for some of them.

June 10, 1836  
 January 9, 1857  
 November 12, 1860  
 October 8, 1865  
 March 26, 1866  
 May 29, 1868  
 December 20, 1869  
 December 26, 1869  
 March 25, 1884  
 June 19, 1889  
 July 24, 1903  
 June 22, 1909  
 May 6, 1910

#### E. HAZARDS

Earthquakes become a problem only when people and their structures are involved. For the Patwin Indians they may have been a minor concern but our many structures and dams make an earthquake a more serious event.

The most critical concern is that of preventing loss of life and injury. Building failure might cause several deaths in Winters if a large earthquake occurred. As the Legion Hall so graphically demonstrates, many of our old brick buildings are not particularly strong. Falling chimneys might also account for minor injury.

## HAZARD COMPARISON OF NON-EARTHQUAKE-RESISTIVE BUILDINGS

Simplified Description of Structural Type	Relative Damagability (in order of increasing suscep- tibility to damage)
Small wood-frame structures, i.e. dwellings not over 3,000 sq. ft. and not over 3 stories	1
Single or multistory steel-frame buildings with concrete exterior walls, concrete floors, and concrete roof. Moderate wall openings.	1.5
Single or multistory reinforced concrete buildings with concrete exterior walls, con- crete walls, and concrete roof. Moderate wall openings.	2
Large area wood-frame buildings and other wood frame buildings.	3 to 4
Single or multistory steel frame buildings with unreinforced masonry exterior wall pan- els; concrete floors and concrete roof.	4
Single or multistory reinforced concrete frame buildings with unreinforced masonry ex- terior wall panels, concrete floors and con- crete roof.	5
Reinforced concrete bearing walls with sup- ported floors and roof of any material (usually wood)	5
Buildings with unreinforced brick masonry having sand-line mortar; and with supported floors and roof of any material (usually wood).	7 and up
Bearing walls of unreinforced adobe, unrein- forced hollow concrete block, or unrein- forced hollow clay tile.	Collapse hazard in moder- ate shocks.

---

This table is intended for buildings not containing earthquake bracing, and in general, is applicable to most older construction. Unfavorable foundation conditions and/or dangerous roof tanks can increase the earthquake hazard greatly.



Another common problem is utility failure. There is the possibility of fire, from ruptured gas lines, overturned heaters, electrical problems and chimney failures. This can be serious if water is not available or if fire trucks are unable to reach the fire.

A much more remote possibility has much more serious consequences, dam failure. Both Solano and Monticello Dams are modern in design and engineering. This makes potential failure very unlikely - but still.... Dam failures have occurred, for example Baldwin Hills, California, and The Vaiont, Italy.

Concrete dams are known to be safer than other types of dams in most uses. However, there is some risk and the State Division of Dam Safety has required all dam owners to prepare a map of potential flooding. It can be reviewed by contacting the State Office.

Dam failure can result from cracking, a minor leak enlarging, or overtopping due to landslides. All might happen, but detailed studies have not yet been prepared in the dam re-evaluation process. The steep crumbling hills around might be very susceptible to landsliding if a major earthquake occurred after a long wet winter. If enough landslides occurred the dam might be overtopped.

## APPENDIX 1. EARTHQUAKE!

Earthquakes are extremely complicated and difficult to fully comprehend. However, the idea is simple and the associated phenomena are fairly simple to explain.

How does an earthquake occur: An earthquake begins with the motion of rocks within the earth. As the rocks snap past each other shock waves are generated and spread out in all directions. The strength of these waves is highest at the source but damage may vary widely, depending on many factors, and may in fact be greater further away from the fault itself. Damage may occur over one hundred miles away and an earthquake may be felt over hundreds of thousands of square miles.

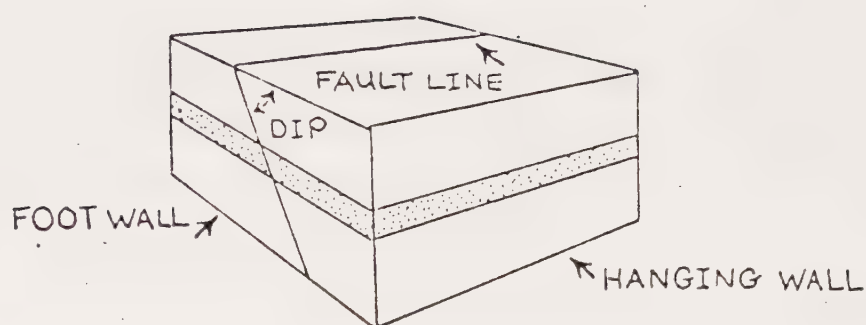
Earthquake phenomena: Earthquakes are seldom just a short motion of the earth's crust, isolated in time; and commonly are accompanied with some, or all, of the following:

- a) Foreshocks and aftershocks of varying intensity, the problem is determining when a shock is a foreshock of a larger quake. There can be many aftershocks as strain is relieved, e.g. the Owens Valley Quake of 1872 had over one thousand aftershocks in the first three days following the main shock.
- b) Noises frequently accompany earthquakes and can be very loud. They are most commonly likened to a train, jet, thunder, or gunfire.
- c) Fissures may develop if it is a large earthquake but the often illustrated problem of being swallowed by one is very unlikely. They develop either along the fault trace or far from it due to differential settling or slumping.
- d) Lights are also fairly common in earthquake observations. Most of these result from failing electrical equipment but evidence is mounting in support of some lighting from some sort of static electricity.
- e) Animal behavior is often a tip-off that an earthquake is about to occur. With more acute senses than man they can detect the sounds and foreshocks of the quake and often react shortly before a quake is noticed by man. They, too, like man, panic and can hurt themselves. Birds often fly shortly before a quake hits and it was

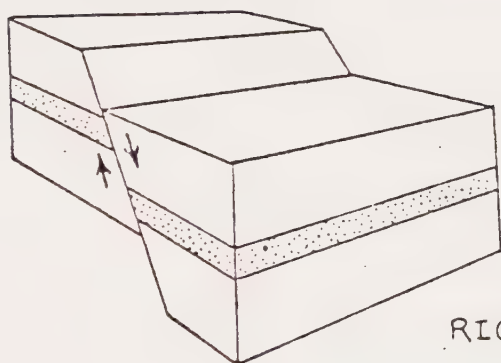
thought for a long time that they had an 'earthquake sense' - nonsense!

- "A bad earthquake at once destroys our oldest associations; the earth the very symbol of solidarity, has moved beneath our feet like a thin crust over fluid; - one second of time has created in the mind a strange idea of insecurity, which hours of reflection would not have produced."

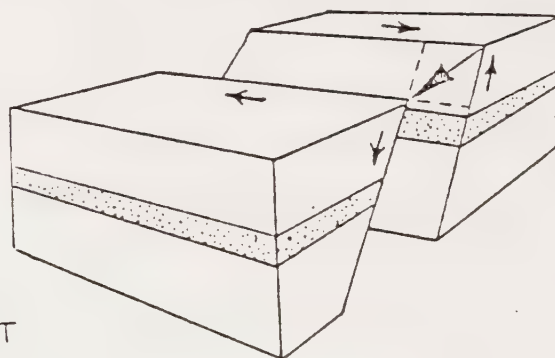
Charles Darwin, after a large quake  
in Chile, 1835



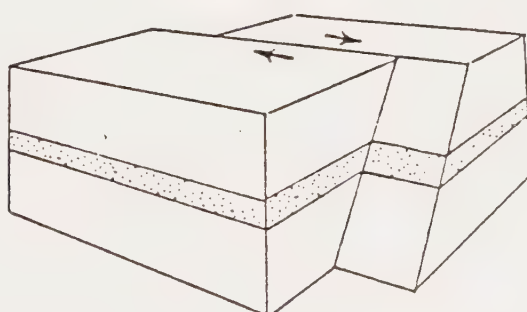
NORMAL FAULT



RIGHT LATERAL NORMAL FAULT



RIGHT LATERAL FAULT  
(STRIKE SLIP)



## APPENDIX 2. MEASURING AN EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes are commonly measured in two ways, with instruments or with people's observations and descriptions. Two scales are commonly used and referred to in discussions of earthquakes, the Richter Scale and the Modified Mercalli Scale. These are the numbers referred to in the section on the seismic history of Winters. As more instruments are placed and records gathered we can also talk more knowledgably about ground accelerations - the information designers need.

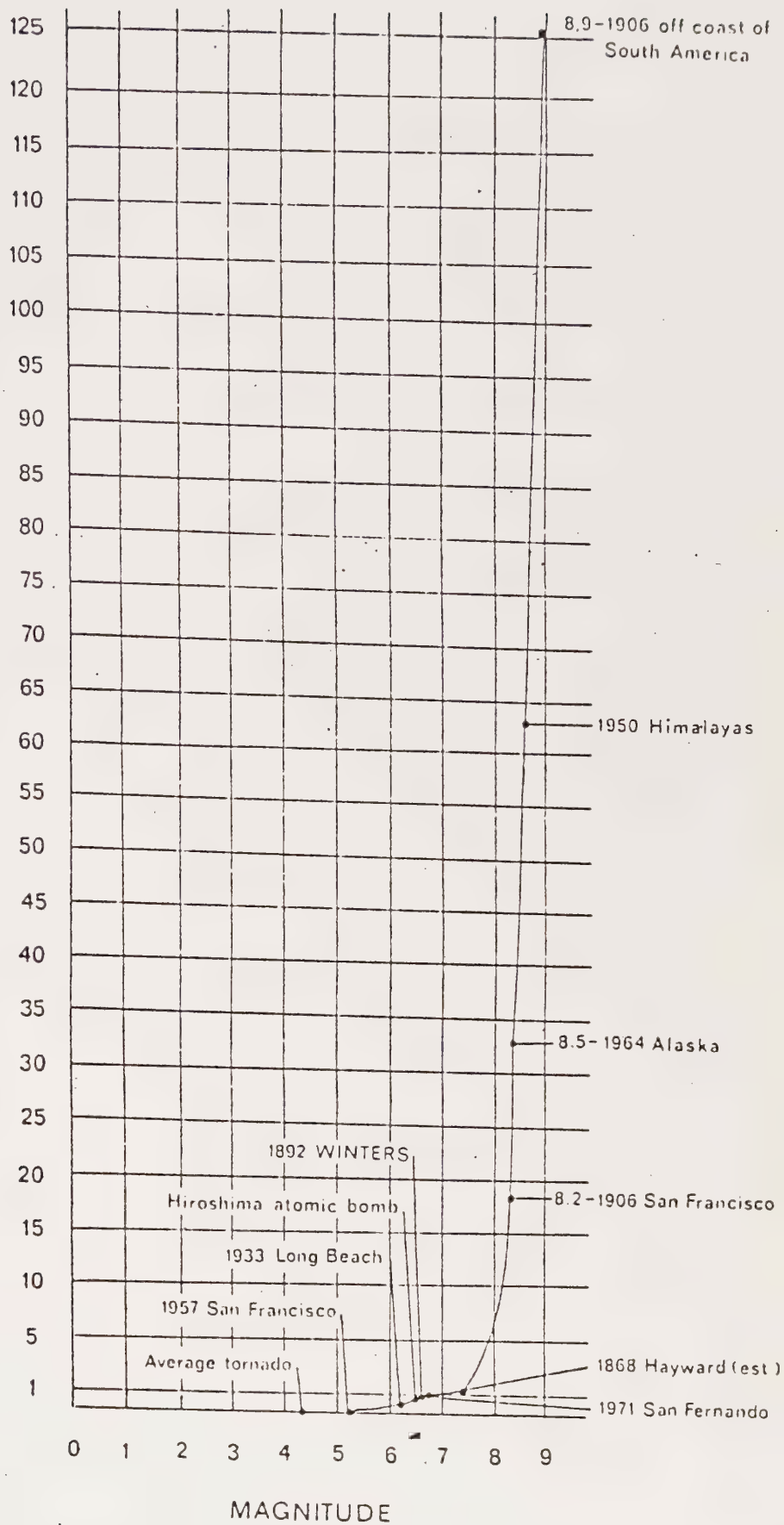
The Richter Scale: Charles Richter developed a scale that measures the size of an earthquake in terms of the total amount of energy released. Most earthquakes that people feel are between 3 and 8 on this scale. This scale is logarithmic and as a result a magnitude 5 earthquake is ten times larger than a magnitude 4. Keep this in mind when the newspapers are discussing relative sizes of earthquakes. The Sylmar earthquake had a magnitude of only 6.5 while the "great San Francisco Earthquake" of 1906 had a magnitude of 8.3. The Richter scale is useful but does not predict the damage that might result because of the great complexity of wave propagation, soil response, and building design.

The Modified Mercalli Scale: The MM Scale is much more meaningful as it is based on observations at given locations. An earthquake has only one magnitude, Richter Scale, but will have many MM intensity numbers depending on the location of observation, the distance from source, and the seismic response of the area around the source. This scale is reproduced on the following pages, along with an earthquake report form. Keep it and if you are ever in an earthquake - fill it out.

Ground Acceleration: Richter and MM Scales are both comprehensive in scope, averaging the many actual effects of the earthquake. The actual ground motion record is of much greater interest if instruments were placed in the area before a quake. These provide detailed information on duration and direction of motion. It is only in the last 2 or 3 years that very good information has become available. This has led to development of the R/MM/Acc table shown in the text.



ENERGY - EQUIVALENT IN MILLIONS OF TONS OF TNT



# MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE OF EARTHQUAKE SHOCK INTENSITIES

- I** Not felt by people, except under especially favorable circumstances. However, dizziness or nausea may be experienced. Sometimes birds and animals are uneasy or disturbed. Trees, structures, liquids, bodies of water may sway gently, and doors may swing very slowly.
- II** Felt indoors by a few people, especially on upper floors of multistory buildings, and by sensitive or nervous persons. As in Grade I, birds and animals are disturbed, and trees, structures, liquids and bodies of water may sway. Hanging objects swing, especially if they are delicately suspended.
- III** Felt indoors by several people, usually as a rapid vibration that may not be recognized as an earthquake at first. Vibration is similar to that due to passing of a light, or lightly loaded trucks, or heavy trucks some distance away. Duration may be estimated in some cases. Movements may be appreciable on upper levels of tall structures. Standing motor cars may rock slightly.
- IV** Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. Awakens a few individuals, particularly light sleepers, but frightens no one except those apprehensive from previous experience. Vibration like that due to passing of heavy, or heavily loaded trucks. Sensation like a heavy body striking building, or the falling of heavy objects inside. Dishes, windows and doors rattle; glassware and crockery clink and clash. Walls and house frame creak, especially if intense is in the upper range of this grade. Hanging objects often swing. Liquids in open vessels are disturbed slightly. Stationary automobiles rock noticeably.
- V** Felt indoors by practically everyone, outdoors by most people. Direction can often be estimated by those outdoors. Awakens many, or most sleepers. Frightens a few people, with slight excitement; some persons run outdoors. Buildings tremble throughout. Dishes and glassware break to some extent. Windows crack in some cases, but not generally. Vases and small or unstable objects overturn in many instances, and a few tall. Hanging objects and doors swing generally or considerably. Pictures knock against walls, or swing out of place. Doors and shutters open or close abruptly. Pendulum clocks stop, or run fast or slow. Small objects move, and furnishings may shift to a slight extent. Small amounts of liquids spill from well-filled open containers. Trees and bushes shake slightly.
- VI** Felt by everyone, indoors and outdoors. Awakens all sleepers. Frightens many people; general excitement, and some persons run outdoors. Persons move unsteadily. Trees and bushes shake slightly to moderately. Liquids are set in strong motion. Small bells in churches and schools ring. Poorly built buildings may be damaged. Plaster falls in small amounts. Other plaster cracks somewhat. Many dishes and glasses, and a few windows, break. Knick-knacks, books and pictures fall. Furniture overturns in many instances. Heavy furnishings move.
- VII** Frightens everyone. General alarm, and everyone runs outdoors. People find it difficult to stand. Persons driving cars notice shaking. Trees and bushes shake moderately to strongly. Waves form on ponds, lakes and streams. Water is muddied. Gravel or sand stream banks cave in. Large church bells ring. Suspended objects quiver. Damage is negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary buildings; considerable in poorly built or badly designed buildings, adobe houses, old walls (especially where laid up without mortar, spires, etc.). Plaster and some stucco fall. Many windows and some furniture break. Loosened brickwork and tiles shake down. Weak chimneys break at the roofline. Cornices fall from towers and high buildings. Bricks and stones are dislodged. Heavy furniture overturns. Concrete irrigation ditches are considerably damaged.
- VIII** General fright, and alarm approaches panic. Persons driving cars are disturbed. Trees shake strongly, and branches and trunks break off (especially palm trees). Sand and mud erupt in small amounts. Flow of spring and wells is temporarily and sometimes permanently changed. Dry wells renew flow. Temperature of spring and well waters varies. Damage slight in brick structures built especially to withstand earthquakes; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings, with some partial collapse, heavy in some wooden houses, with some tumbling down. Panel walls break away in frame structures. Decayed pilings break off. Walls fall. Solid stone walls crack and break seriously. Wet ground and steep slopes crack to some extent. Chimneys, columns, monuments and factory stacks and towers twist and fall. Very heavy furniture moves conspicuously or overturns.
- IX** Panic is general. Ground cracks conspicuously. Damage is considerable in masonry structures built especially to withstand earthquakes; great in other masonry buildings—some collapse in large part. Some wood frame houses built especially to withstand earthquakes are thrown out of plumb, others are shifted wholly off foundations. Reservoirs are seriously damaged, and underground pipes sometimes break.
- X** Panic is general. Ground, especially when loose and wet, cracks up to widths of several inches; fissures up to a yard in width run parallel to canal and stream banks. Landsliding is considerable from river banks and steep coasts. Sand and mud shifts horizontally on beaches and flat land. Water level changes in wells. Water is thrown on banks of canals, lakes, rivers, etc. Dams, dikes, embankments are seriously damaged. Well-built wooden structures and bridges are severely damaged, and some collapse. Dangerous cracks develop in excellent brick walls. Most masonry and frame structures, and their foundations, are destroyed. Railroad rails bend slightly. Pipe lines buried in earth tear apart or are crushed endwise. Open cracks and broad wavy folds open in cement pavements and asphalt road surfaces.

## XI Panic is general.

Disturbances in ground are many and widespread, varying with the ground material. Broad fissures, earth slumps, and land slips develop in soft, wet ground. Water charged with sand and mud is ejected in large amounts. Sea waves of significant magnitude may develop. Damage is severe to wood frame structures, especially near shock centers; great to dams, dikes and embankments, even at long distances. Few if any masonry structures remain standing. Supporting piers or pillars of large, well-built bridges are wrecked. Wooden bridges that "give" are less affected. Railroad rails bend greatly, and some thrust endwise. Pipe lines buried in earth are put completely out of service.

## XII Panic is general.

Damage is total, and practically all works of construction are damaged greatly or destroyed. Disturbances in the ground are great and varied, and numerous shearing cracks develop. Landslides, rock falls, and slumps in river banks are numerous and extensive. Large rock masses are wrenched loose and torn off. Fault slips develop in tum rock, and horizontal and vertical offset displacements are notable. Water channels, both surface and underground, are disturbed and modified greatly. Lakes are dammed, new waterfalls are produced, rivers are deflected, etc. Surface waves are seen on ground surfaces. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects are thrown upward into the

### EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake was felt ☐ not felt ☐

Date of shock \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ A.M. \_\_\_\_\_ P.M.

Please return card even if shock was not felt. If felt, please supply information below.

(Underline appropriate words or fill spaces.)

**YOUR LOCATION:** City, County, State (Exact location in city or rural area) \_\_\_\_\_

Ground: Rocky, gravelly, loose, compact, marshy, filled in, or \_\_\_\_\_; level, sloping, steep, or \_\_\_\_\_

If inside, type and quality of construction: Wood, brick, stone, or \_\_\_\_\_; New, old.

well built, poorly built, or \_\_\_\_\_

No. of floors in building \_\_\_\_\_ Observer's floor \_\_\_\_\_

Activity when earthquake occurred: Walking, sitting, lying down, sleeping. If outside, you, others were: Quiet, active

**EFFECTS ON POPULATION:** Felt by: Very few, several, many, all (in your home) (in community) Awakened: No one, few, many, all (in your home) (in community) Frightened: No one, few, many, all (in your home) (in community)

**RELATED SOUNDS:** Rattling of windows, doors, dishes, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Creaking of building (Describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Earth noises: Faint, moderate, loud \_\_\_\_\_

### PHYSICAL EFFECTS AND DAMAGE

Outside: Trees and bushes shaken, vehicles rocked, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Ground cracked, landslides, water disturbed, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Chimneys, tombstones, elevated water tanks, etc., cracked, twisted, overturned \_\_\_\_\_ Other effects \_\_\_\_\_

Buildings: Hanging objects swung moderately, violently. Direction \_\_\_\_\_

Small objects shifted, overturned, fell \_\_\_\_\_ Furniture shifted, overturned, broken \_\_\_\_\_ Plaster cracked, broken, fell \_\_\_\_\_

Windows cracked \_\_\_\_\_ Structural elements of brick, wood, or \_\_\_\_\_ Damage slight, moderate, great \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of observer \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Additional information will be appreciated.

You can help in the assessment of the next earthquake that strikes your community by filling out this card (or a reasonable facsimile) and sending it to Chief, Seismological Field Survey, National Ocean Survey, N.O.S.A., 390 Main Street, Room 7067, San Francisco, Ca. 94105. Information gathered on questionnaires such as these is valuable in assigning proper intensities and evaluating ground and structural conditions.

### APPENDIX 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS AND LEGISLATION

In recent years there have been many attempts by government to reduce losses from geologic hazards. The following summaries are some of the more important ones.

#### COURT DECISIONS

1. Sheffett decision (Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 32487):  
Declared that a public entity is liable for damages to adjacent property resulting from improvements planned, specified or authorized by the public entity in the exercise of its governmental power. (The State Supreme Court refused to rehear this decision, which establishes a judicial precedent.)
2. Los Angeles County Superior Court (Case No. 684595 and consolidated cases): This decision found the County liable for damages which may have resulted from roadwork and the placement of fill by the County. This case was in regard to the Portuguese Bend landslide, Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles County, California.
3. City of Bakersfield vs. Miller (48 Cal. Rptr. 889), heard in the State Supreme Court 1966: This decision affirms that the city may declare an older structure not in compliance with the newly adopted Uniform Building Code to be a public nuisance. Further, the city may enforce abatement of the non-conforming condition even though to do so may require the building to be demolished.
4. Burgess vs. Conejo Valley Development Co. (Connor vs. Great Western Savings and Loan Association) (73 Cal. Rptr. 369) heard in the State Supreme Court in 1968, concerning damage to tract homes from expansive soil in Thousand Oaks, Ventura County: This decision affirmed that the home buyer, both first buyer and all subsequent ones, has the right to protection from negligent construction practice leading to damage. In this case, neither contractor, county inspectors, nor representatives of the major lending institution acted to ascertain expansive soil conditions, or to prevent damage from them.
5. Oakes vs. The McCarthy Co. (California Appellate Reports, 2nd Series, 267, 1968) the court held that in the Palos Verdes area, Los Angeles County, a developer and soils engineering company could be liable in



negligence for damages to a home resulting from using improper (clay) fill material and improperly compacting that fill so that earth movement resulted. Also, the court awarded punitive damages against the developer for fraudulent concealment of material facts concerning the property, i.e., failure to volunteer to the prospective buyer that the house was built upon fill.

## LEGISLATION

### PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 660-662 and 2621-2625: These sections require the State Geologist to delineate special studies zones encompassing potentially and recently active fault traces. It requires cities and counties to exercise specified approval authority with respect to real estate developments or structures for human occupancy within such delineated zones.

Section 2700-2708: These sections require the Division of Mines and Geology to purchase and install strong-motion instruments (to measure the effects of future earthquakes) in representative structure and geologic environments throughout the state.

Section 2750: Establishes a state mining and minerals policy which, among other things, encourages wise use of mineral resources.

### EDUCATION CODE

Section 15002.1: This section requires that geological and soils engineering studies be conducted on all new school sites and on existing sites where deemed necessary by the Department of General Services.

Section 15451-15466: These sections constitute the Field Act and require that public schools be designed for the protection of life and property. These sections, enacted in 1933 after the Long Beach earthquake, are enforced by the State Office of Architecture and Construction in accordance with regulations contained in Title 21 of the California Administrative Code.

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## HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

Sections 15000 et seq.: These sections require that geological and engineering studies be conducted on each new hospital or additions affecting the structure on an existing hospital, excepting therefrom one story Type V buildings 4000 sq. ft. or less in area.

Sections 19100-19150: These sections constitute the Riley Act and require certain buildings to be constructed to resist lateral forces, specified in Title 24 California Administrative Code.

Section 17922, 17951-17958.7: These sections require cities and counties to adopt and enforce the Uniform Building Code, including a grading section (chap. 70), a minimum protection against some geologic hazards.

## BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CODE

Section 7800-7887: These sections provide for the registration of geologists and geophysicists, and the certification of certain geologists in the specialty of engineering geology.

Section 11010: This section requires that a statement of the soil conditions be prepared and needed modifications be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of a registered civil engineer.

Section 11100-11629: These sections require studies in subdivisions to evaluate the possibilities of flooding and unfavorable soils.

## GOVERNMENT CODE

Section 8589.5: This section requires that inundation maps and emergency evacuation plans be completed for areas subject to inundation by dam failure.

Section 65300-65302.1: These sections require that each city and county shall adopt the following elements:

- Seismic Safety Element consisting of the identification and appraisal of seismic hazards including an appraisal of landsliding due to seismic events.
- Conservation element including the conservation, development and utilization of minerals.



-Safety element including protection of the community from geologic hazards including mapping of known geologic hazards.

## APPENDIX 4. PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL - EARTHQUAKE SAFETY PROCEDURES

Before an Earthquake

1. Potential earthquake hazards in the home should be removed or corrected. Top-heavy objects and furniture, such as bookcases and storage cabinets, should be fastened to the wall and the largest and heaviest objects place on lower shelves. Water heaters and other appliances should be firmly bolted down, and flexible connections should be used whenever possible. Reference to Peace of Mind in Earthquake Country will be very helpful in reducing hazards.

2. Supplies of food and water, flashlight, a first-aid kit, and a battery-powered radio should be set aside for use in emergencies. Of course, this is advisable for other types of emergencies, as well as for earthquakes.

3. One or more members of the family should have a knowledge of first aid procedures because medical facilities nearly always are overloaded during an emergency or disaster, or may themselves be damaged beyond use.

4. All responsible family members should know what to do to avoid injury and panic. They should know how to turn off the electricity, water, and gas; they should know the locations of the main switch and valves. This is particularly important for teenagers who are likely to be alone with smaller children.

5. It is most important for a resident of California to be aware that this is "earthquake country" and that earthquakes are most likely to occur again where they have occurred before. Building codes that require earthquake-resistant construction should be vigorously supported and, when enacted into law, should be rigorously enforced. If effective building codes and grading ordinances do not exist in your community, support their enactment.

During an Earthquake

1. The most important thing to do during an earthquake is to remain calm. If you can do so, you are less likely to be injured. If you are calm, those around you will have a greater tendency to stay calm, too.

Make no moves or take no action without thinking about the possible consequences. Motion during an earthquake is not constant; commonly, there are a few seconds between tremors.

2. If you are inside a building, stand in a strong doorway or get under a desk, table or bed. Watch for falling plaster, bricks, light fixtures, and other objects. Stay away from tall furniture, such as china cabinets, bookcases, and shelves. Stay away from windows, mirrors, and chimneys. In tall buildings, it is best to get under a desk if it is securely fastened to the floor, and to stay away from windows or glass partitions.

3. Do not rush outside. Stairways and exits may be broken or may become jammed with people. Power for elevators and escalators may have failed. Many of the 115 persons who perished in Long Beach and Compton in 1933 ran outside only to be killed by failed debris and collapsing chimneys. If you are in a crowded place such as a theater, athletic stadium, or store, do not rush for an exit because many others will do the same thing. If you must leave a building, choose your exit with care and, when going out, take care to avoid falling debris and collapsing walls or chimneys.

4. If you are outside when an earthquake strikes, try to stay away from high buildings, walls, power poles, lamp posts, or other structures that may fall. Falling or fallen electrical power lines must be avoided. If possible, go to an open area away from all hazards but do not run through the streets. If you are in an automobile, stop in the safest possible place, which, of course, would be an open area, and remain in the car.

#### After an Earthquake

1. After an earthquake, the most important thing to do is to check for injuries in your family and in the neighborhood. Seriously injured persons should not be moved unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. First aid should be administered, but only by someone who is qualified.

2. Check for fires and fire hazards. If damage has been severe, water lines to hydrants, telephone lines, and fire alarm systems may have been broken; contacting the fire department may be difficult. Some cities, such as San Francisco, have auxiliary water systems and large cisterns in

addition to the regular system that supplies water to fire hydrants. Swimming pools, creeks, lakes, and fish ponds are possible emergency sources of water for fire fighting.

3. Utility lines to your house - gas, water, and electricity - and appliances should be checked for damage. If there are gas leaks, shut off the main valve which is usually at the gas meter. Do not use matches, lighters, or open-flame appliances until you are sure there are no gas leaks. Do not use electrical switches or appliances if there are gas leaks, because they give off sparks which could ignite the gas. Shut off the electrical power if there is damage to the wiring; the main switch usually is in or next to the main fuse or circuit breaker box. Spilled flammable fluids, medicines, drugs, and other harmful substances should be cleaned up as soon as possible.

4. Water lines may be damaged to such an extent that the water may be off. Emergency drinking water can be obtained from water heaters, toilet tanks, canned fruits and vegetables, and melted ice cubes. Toilets should not be flushed until both the incoming water lines and outgoing sewerlines have been checked to see if they are open. If electrical power is off for any length of time, plan to use the foods in your refrigerator and freezer first before they are spoiled. Canned and dried foods should be saved until last.

5. There may be much shattered glass and other debris in the area, so it is advisable to wear shoes or boots and a hard hat if you own one. Broken glass may get into foods and drinks. Liquids can be either strained through a clean cloth such as a handkerchief or decanted. Fireplaces, portable stoves, or barbecues can be used for emergency cooking but the fireplace chimney should be carefully checked for cracks and other damages before being used. In checking the chimney for damage, it should be approached cautiously, because weakened chimneys may collapse with the slightest of aftershocks. Particular checks should be made of the roof line and in the attic because unnoticed damage can lead to a fire. Closets and other storage areas should be checked for objects that have been dislodged or have fallen, but the doors should be opened carefully because of objects that may have fallen against them.

6. Do not use the telephone unless there is a genuine emergency.



Emergencies, and damage reports, alerts, and other information can be obtained by turning on your radio. Do not go sightseeing; keep the streets open for the passage of emergency vehicles and equipment. Do not speculate or repeat the speculations of others - this is how rumors start.

7. Stay away from earthquake-damaged structures. Additional earthquake shocks known as "aftershocks" normally occur after the main shock, sometimes over a period of several months. These are usually smaller than the main shock but they can cause damage, too, particularly to damaged and already weakened structures.

8. Parents should stay with young children who may suffer psychological trauma if parents are absent during the occurrence of aftershocks.

9. Cooperate with all public safety and relief organizations. Do not go into damaged areas unless authorized; you are subject to arrest if you get in the way of, or otherwise hinder, rescue operations. Martial law has been declared in a number of earthquake disasters. In the 1906 disaster in San Francisco, several looters were shot.

10. Send information about the earthquake to the Seismological Field Survey to help earth scientists understand earthquakes better.

DRAFT SAFETY ELEMENT  
GENERAL PLAN - CITY OF WINTERS  
MARCH 1976

1. AUTHORITY

The Safety Element of the City of Winters is a mandatory element of the General Plan as specified by Government Code Section 65302.1. It is described as follows:

"A safety element for the protection of the community from fires and geologic hazards including features necessary for such protection as evacuation routes, peak load water supply requirements, minimum road widths, clearances around structures, and geologic hazard mapping in areas of known geologic hazard."

2. THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE SAFETY ELEMENT

The objective of this element is to introduce safety considerations in the planning process in order to reduce loss of life, injuries, damage to property, and economic and social displacement resulting from fire and dangerous geologic occurrences.

A. General policy statement that:

- (1) Recognizes safety hazards
- (2) Identifies goals for reducing hazard
- (3) Specifies the level of acceptable risk
- (4) Specifies objectives to be attained in reducing safety hazards as related to existing and new structures.
- (5) Sets priorities for the abatement of safety hazards, recognizing the variable frequency and occurrence of hazardous events.

- B. A map showing the location and extent of known geologic hazards.
- C. Standards and general criteria for land use and circulation relating to:
  - (1) Fire prevention and control.
  - (2) Geologic hazards.
- D. Consideration may be given to the crime prevention aspects of land use development such as planning for "defensible space."

### 3. METHODOLOGY

- A. Identification, mapping and evaluation of existing and potential hazards, both as to severity and frequency of occurrence. Analysis of hazardous land use relationships.
- B. With maximum citizen "acceptable risk" should be determined. In making this determination, it should be kept in mind that any attempt to develop the appropriate planning response to potential hazard involves a judgement, either explicit or implicit, of how much risk is acceptable. There is no such thing as a perfectly hazard-free environment. Natural and man-made hazards of some kind and degree are always present. However, efforts can be productively undertaken to try to mitigate the consequences of known hazards.

In the context of the SAfety Element, the problem of risk is one of public policy and the appropriate allocation of public resources to mitigate hazards. The central question is, "how safe is safe enough?" The planner's responsibility is to provide a framework in which a communitywide, as opposed to an individual response to the question can be meaningful. The first of several essential steps is the recognition of the presence of a hazard. Much of the planning of the past has proceeded without enough knowledge of the natural forces at play in a given area.

Once a problem has been recognized, considerable effort is required to evaluate its likely severity, frequency, and the characteristics of the area involved. This step should take into account the benefit/cost ration of reducing hazard, acknowledging the intangibles involved, and comparing it with that of other projects. The factors of voluntary and involuntary exposure to risk must be considered in reaching a decision.

- C. Define nature and magnitude of effort required to correct or mitigate hazards.
- D. Define general nature of regulations and programs needed to prevent or mitigate the effects of hazards in the developed and natural environments.



E. Exchange information and advice with fire, police and public works departments, other agencies, and specialty personnel in the formulation of the element.

4. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acceptable Risk: The level of risk below which no specific action by local government deemed to be necessary.

Unacceptable Risk: Level of risk above which specific action by government is deemed to be necessary to protect life and property.

Avoidable Risk: Risk not necessary to take because individual or public goals can be achieved at the same or less total "cost" by other means without taking the risk.

Defensible Space: Concept of urban space designed to inhibit crime by utilizing the proprietary concerns of residents. Key ingredients in designing defensible space include: improving the natural capability of residents to visually survey the public areas of their residential environment; enhancing spheres of territorial influence within which residents can easily adopt proprietary attitude; and enhancing safety through the strategic geographic location of intensively used community facilities.

## 5. RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SAFETY ELEMENT

### A. To Other Elements:

- (1) The Safety Element contributes to developing land use standards and policies. These will relate type and intensity of use to the level of risk from fire and geologic hazard, to the effect of development upon that risk, and to the availability of services and facilities to combat them.

The Safety Element also contributes basic standards and requirements to the circulation and optional public utilities elements, and will have important implications for the open space and conservation elements.

- (2) Because of the strong relationship with the Seismic Safety Element, the local planning body may wish to prepare these two elements simultaneously or to combine the two elements into a single document.

### B. To Other Factors:

- (1) Social: The element is directed at reducing social costs due to injury, loss of life or public or private dislocations increasing the sense of community security and well-being.
- (2) Economic: The element should be directed at reducing costs of direct property loss and economic dislocations.
- (3) Environmental Impact: The Safety Element provides the policy directives for reducing adverse impacts on both the built and natural environments of major safety hazards.

### C. To Other Agencies:

- (1) The preparation of the Safety Element would also be facilitated by identifying, and securing the cooperation of major Federal, State regional and private owners of land in a largely natural state, which affects the potential fire hazard. Such agencies would include, for example, the national and state park services.

- (2) Local planning bodies are encouraged to enter into joint planning and the execution of mutual assistance pacts related to safety hazards materially affecting more than one planning jurisdictions.

## 6. IMPLEMENTATION

- A. Concurrent or subsequent revision of other general plan elements to incorporate safety policies and criteria.
- B. Addition of capital improvements as may be necessary for the mitigation and control of safety hazards to the capital improvement program.
- C. Review and possible amendment of zoning, subdivision and site development regulations to incorporate safety provisions.
- D. Formulate building and fire safety inspection programs of buildings and premises to identify fire and other safety hazards.
- E. Provide input to contingency plans for major disaster or emergencies.
- F. Provide for ongoing review of major public and private development proposals by fire and police departments to insure compatibility with safety objectives.

## 7. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In direct relation to the priorities specified by the above, the following represents a response to the scope and nature of the Safety Element:

A. Safety Hazards

- (1) Fire. The fire chief of the City of Winters states that there are no outstanding fire hazards in the city at this time.
- (2) Police. The police chief of the City of Winters states that the primary hazard to safety at the present time are three segments of major streets:
  - (a) Main Street between First and Railroad.
  - (b) Railroad Ave. between Main and Grant.
  - (c) Grant Ave. between Railroad and Fourth.80% of the average yearly traffic accidents (50 property damage; 6 injury) occur on these segments of the street system.

B. Equipment and manpower to meet these hazards.

- (1) Fire Equipment
  - (a) 1 - 1,000 gallon pumper and tanker
  - (b) 2 - 500 gallon pumper and tanker
  - (c) 1 - 500 gallon pumper
  - (d) 1 - rescue truck
- (2) Fire Department Personnel
  - (a) Chief -1
  - (b) Full time fireman - 3
  - (c) Volunteers - 30
- (3) Automatic response from Winters Fire District.
  - (a) 1 - 1,000 gallon pumper and tanker
  - (b) 2 - 500 gallon pumper and tanker
  - (c) 3 - Grass trucks
  - (d) 1 - 4,000 gallon tanker



(4) Police Department Equipment

- (a) 2 patrol vehicles
- (b) 2 radios (mobile, 4-frequency capabilities)
- (c) 1 radio (base station, 4-frequency)
- (d) 1 radio (portable, 1-frequency)  
radios operating on Yolo County's  
Sheriff's Department frequency
- (e) 2 shotguns, 12 guage
- (f) 1 rifle 30.06
- (g) 1 gas mask
- (h) 2 helmets
- (i) 1 radar "Kuston Signals TR-6"

(5) Police Department Personnel

- (a) Chief - 1
- (b) Sergeant - 1
- (c) Officers - 4
- (d) Matron - 1  
including following duties:  
clerk-dispatcher  
complaint desk  
parking enforcement
- (e) Police reserves  
6 male officers  
1 female officer  
1 chaplain

C. Seismic hazards are dealt with in detail in the Seismic Safety Element. Other hazards or potential hazards are as follows:

D. Water Hazards

- (1) Putah Creek. At flood stage particularly, this creek presents a hazard to safety as do most bodies of water. Care should be taken to protect ready access to the banks of the creek so as to accomodate rescue operations.
- (2) General Flooding. There are areas subject to inundation which, through not a direct threat to life, create both potential property damage and a secondary danger to the public safety. A master drainage plan and a capital improvement program should be initiated in order to eventually alleviate the problem.

E. In regard to traffic safety, an ongoing effort to enforce traffic laws and a progressive improvement in the condition of the streets in problem areas is needed to reduce this hazard. The adoption and execution of the Circulation Element and plan line map will help in this respect.

In regard to the general public safety, it is imperative that the public safety departments, police and fire, be adequately staffed and equipped to carry out their function. It is particularly important that these departments grow in proportion to the growth of the city.

Street lighting is another important factor in public safety, both as it applies to traffic and intersection illumination and adequate illumination of parks, public facilities, parking lots and other public gathering points.

An important factor in the public safety is crime, vandalism and accident prevention. A continuous program of

public information and education makes the job easier for public safety officials to operate effectively in carrying out their responsibilities.

F. Fire Flow Information

Three water wells:

- (1) Location - off McArthur - Gallons per minute pumped 562 gallons
- (2) Location - 19 E. Grant Ave. - Gallons per minute pumped 1,305 gallons.
- (3) Location - 400 Main Street - Gallons per minute pumped 1,175 gallons.

There is no standby power at any location.

At location #1 there is a 3,000 gallon pressure tank.

At location #2 there is a 100,000 gallon tank on a tower.

At location #3 there is a 100,000 gallon tank on a tower.

Five locations of hydrants - flow pressure and gallons of flow.

Grant Avenue at Third Street .

Flow pressure 30 pounds with 1,022 gallons per minute.

12 E. Grant Avenue

Flow pressure 24 pounds with 914 gallons per minute.

E. Baker Street at East Street

Flow pressure 26 pounds with 951 gallons per minute.

Edwards Street and Haven Street

Flow pressure 30 pounds with 791 gallons per minute.

414 Russell Street

Flow pressure 32 pounds with 834 gallons per minute.

G. Evacuation Route

In case of an emergency calling for evacuation (fire, flood, etc.) the adopted route is north on County Road 89 toward Madison, California.

## COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT



Social Services offered within the Winters area are somewhat limited. Health care services in Winters are restricted to the services offered by a visiting Yolo County Public Health Nurse. The County Health Department sponsors a Well Baby Clinic in Winters twice a month, which provides health screenings, exams, immunizations and health education for parents. Other, more comprehensive Public Health Services are available to Winters residents in Davis and Woodland. Three major hospitals are located within a 25 mile radius of Winters - Woodland Memorial and Yolo General Hospitals in Woodland, and the Davis Community Hospital in Davis. All are equipped with 24 hour emergency care facilities in addition to customary hospital services. Primary care services may be obtained through the services of private physicians in nearby Woodland, Davis and Vacaville; the Davis Free Clinic, Davis Health Center and the Regional Rural Health Program, Inc. in Dixon.

Few counseling and mental health related services can be found in Winters, however, Davis and Woodland offer excellent facilities to most Yolo County residents, including Winters. The Yolo Family Service Agency does assist in the support of a visiting counselor who handles marriage, personal and other types of counseling during weekly visits (Saturdays). More recently the Yolo County Mental Health Services have developed a drug and alcohol abuse counseling session on Wednesday mornings in Winters. Alcoholics Anonymous and Alanon have active programs in Winters and citizens have expressed the desire to see the development of a local Alateen group. Diogenes House, in Davis, offers a multitude of services including housing and counseling for runaways, drug, alcohol and other related problems. Other mental health and counseling related services can be obtained in Davis, through the Davis Health Center, Davis Free Clinic, Womens Resource and Research Center (UCD), Suicide Prevention (24 - hour) Planned Parenthood, in Woodland at Yolo County Health Department, Mental Health Services, Planned Parenthood, the Yolo County Youth Services Bureau, Child Protective Services and in local churches in Winters, Davis and Woodland. A variety of services are also available in Sacramento.

Birth control and family planning programs are non-existent in Winters, although the services of the Davis Free Clinic, Alternatives in Birth Control (Davis) and Yolo County Health and Family Planning in Woodland and Davis are available to Winters residents who can reach them.

There are several groups in Winters offering emergency aid services. The local Red Cross and Salvation Army affiliates provide emergency food, clothing and financial aid. A food and clothing closet is located in the First Baptist Church. The Coalition Against Hunger and STEAC, both located in Davis, also serve the Winters area with emergency aid.

In addition, Red Cross lends hospital equipment, offers courses in CPR and first aid and provides special assistance to the military and their families. In extreme cases the Salvation Army is prepared to assist in the provision of health and dental care to persons on a one-time basis. The Winters Fire Department provides general fire protection as well as special rescue and water rescue services, first aid and CPR instruction.

Two preschool programs are available. The recently formed Winters Parent Nursery School presently provides licensed pre-school education 3 mornings a week for limited fees, with parental cooperation. In addition the Yolo County Headstart offers a pre-school program for low-income children and their families in the Winters area.

There seems to be a serious deficiency in day care services in Winters for preschool children as well as after school programs for older children. Past attempts to establish a day care facility were unsuccessful due to lack of funds. The need for a quality day care program has been expressed by Winters citizens, especially by working single parents who have no alternatives for low-cost child care.

Special programs for youth are negligible in Winters. The County School District extends its Regional Occupation Program to Winters High School students for job experience and training. The Yolo County Youth Services Bureau assists in sponsoring special events such as field trips, etc. during the summer months. Other significant recreation or extra curricular activities on a city-wide scale are lacking.

The Senior Citizens of Winters is a recently formed group which has been quite successful in improving the condition of transportation services and social activities for seniors in the community. A station wagon is now available on a one-day-in advance call-in basis for senior citizens' use. The Fire Department is responsible for receiving the calls for transportation needs. The programs sponsored by the Senior Citizen's fulfillment project in Davis are also open to Winters citizens if they can arrange transportation to Davis.

The Yolo County Welfare office in Davis services both the Davis and Winters areas in issuing Food Stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance and certification for Medi-Cal. Other services must be obtained at the Woodland office. The State Employment Development Department (EDD) operates a seasonal program in Winters during the apricot season, primarily to service migrant farm workers and their employers. Extensive services such as employment counseling, job training and placement, etc., are available at the EDD office in Woodland. The Yolo County Housing Authority operates a substantial number of public housing units in Winters through their local office while providing more comprehensive services (legal assistance, day care and education, job referral, training and counseling services) again, in Woodland.

It is apparent that social services in Winters are limited, at best, and it does not seem feasible that the size of the community would warrant the establishment of local offices of the major county and private agencies. Although extensive services are available in Davis and Woodland, deficiencies in transportation services connecting Winters residents to available resources create severe accessibility problems. Yolo County Mini Trans serves Winters only two days a week with connecting bus lines to both Davis and Woodland. The Senior Citizens car has eased some of the problems of the elderly in reaching services outside of Winters, however, lack of sufficient transportation remains the primary problem in human service delivery to residents of the community.

In addition to transportation problems, many residents are not aware of the services available to them, how to utilize them, or where to turn for help in a distressing situation. At present, the Chief of Police acts in an informal role as an information and referral source. There is, however, a need for a better coordinated and centralized source of information and public education, well publicized and in touch with all service providers in the area. This strengthened service can continue as a function of the Police Department as it does currently, or can be through another designated person or office. It can effectively be tied with the county-wide Information and Referral Program being developed by the Yolo County Human Services Council, and tailored to meet the unique needs of the Winters Community.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- A city staff member should be designated as the city contact to provide information about social services available to Winters residents. This service should be coordinated with the Yolo County Human Service Council's Information and Referral Program.
- A Public Education Program should be provided to inform citizens of the location and availability of existing services.
- Transportation services to Davis and Woodland should be expanded.
- Construction or acquisition of a meeting room to facilitate large groups should be undertaken.
- Recreation programs for youth should be expanded.
- The city should work with the county to obtain a toll-free line from central county services - especially health services-to outlying areas of Yolo County, such as Winters.



## SOCIAL SERVICES LOCATED IN WINTERS

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### ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS - ALANON Winters, Ca. 95694

795-4561

Area Served: Winters Area

Function/Service: Meetings - every Thursday 7:30 - 108 Baker, Rm. 8

Eligibility: Anyone with alcohol problem or relative or friend of alcoholic.

Fees: None

### EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 439 - 2nd Street Woodland, Ca. 95695

662-2887

8 - 5 PM

Area Served: Yolo County (Winters)

Function/Service: Seasonal operation in winters during apricot season to place farm workers - service to employers and transients. All other services available at Woodland office.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: None

### YOLO FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY 511 Main Street Woodland, Ca. 95695

662-2211

Area Served: Yolo County, including Winters

Function/Service: Family, marriage and individual counseling. Counselor in Winters once a week. Call office for schedule.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: Sliding scale, based on ability to pay.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
1st & Baker  
Winters, Ca. 95694

795-2821  
days, evenings

Area Served: Winters Area

Function/Service: Clothes and food closet for anyone in community,  
counseling services.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: None

HEADSTART & HOMEBASED PRESCHOOL  
Contact Woodland Office  
511 Main Street  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

666-0981  
8-4:30 PM Mon-Fri

Area Served: Winters

Function/Service: Preschool for 3 and 4 year olds - also home visitors  
who work with parents and child in the home.

Eligibility: Low-income

Fees: None

RED CROSS  
Road 87  
Winters, Ca. 95694

795-2367  
days, evenings

Area Served: Winters Area

Function/Service: Loans hospital equipment as needed (wheelchairs)  
walkers, crutches, canes, hospital beds) Service  
to military families; disaster services to individuals,  
families - provide food, shelter, clothing, essentials;  
emergency financial aid; First Aid, CPR, swimming  
classes.

Eligibility: Anyone in need

Fees: None

SALVATION ARMY

% Bank of America  
101 Main Street  
Winters, Ca. 95694

Chief Washabaugh  
795-4561  
Bill Nichols  
795-4515

Area Served: Winters Area

Function/Service "Welfare fund" - provides temporary/emergency financial aid, food, housing - provides for some needed health/dental care on one time only basis - has helped community organizations get started (i.e. Senior Citizens)

Eligibility: Anyone in need

Fees: None

SENIOR CITIZENS OF WINTERS

215 Grant  
Winters, Ca. 95694

Sr. Citizens Car:  
795-4131 (Fire Dept.)  
795-2232  
days, evenings  
Sr. Citizens Car: 24 hrs

Area Served: Winters Area

Function/Service: Transportation provided by Senior Citizens Car (call Fire Department 795-4131 one day in advance) monthly meeting, potluck dinner - 2nd Wednesday each month at 12:00 - Old Firehouse - Speakers at meetings. Blood Pressure Screening 1st Wednesday.

Eligibility: Anyone over 55 - Winters Area

Fees: None

WINTERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box 423  
Winters, Ca. 95694

795-2621  
days, evenings

Area Served: Winters and anyone who requires

Function/Service: Provide general information about industrial and economic forecast for Winter's area. Produce information brochure including map, recreational highlites, etc. Some financial support for local community service programs.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: None

WINTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT  
10 Abbey  
Winters, Ca. 95694

795-4131  
24 hours

Area Served: Winters

Function/Service: Basic first aid classes (twice a year) - emergency medical technicians; CPR instruction; fire protection; rescue squad for emergencies; water rescue services.

Eligibility: Anyone in Winters Fire District

Fees: None

YOLO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
Public Health Nurse - Winters  
10 Cottonwood  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

666-8414  
8 5 Mon-Fri

Area Served: Yolo County (Winters)

Function/Service: General county health services - follows control of communicable disease, maternal and child health services, health instruction, Well-Baby Clinics at local Yolo County Housing Office - 1st Thursday, 1:30 - 3:00 and 3rd Tuesday from 9-11 AM (health screenings, exams, immunizations, health education for parents) skilled nursing care in homes, mental health counseling and referral, part-time school nurse services, referral to other resources. All services offered by Yolo County Health Department of Woodland and Davis offices are available to Winters residents.

Eligibility: Anyone is eligible for any County Health Program throughout Yolo County

Fees: None



YOLO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY - Winters Office  
County Rd. 31 at I-505  
Winters, Ca. 95694

Woodland 662-7043  
Winters 795-4422  
(Mon-Fri. 1-5 PM)

Area Served: Winters

Function/Service: Public housing units - 24 unit - 2 bedroom cottage complex; 26 unit HUD property, 30 unit public housing unit. (in Winters Area) Provide facilities for day-care center during summer, well baby clinics and headstart program.

Eligibility: Anyone (must provide proof of income)

Fees: None

YOLO COUNTY LIBRARY - Winters Branch  
201 - 1st Street  
Winters, Ca. 95694

794-4955

Area Served: Winters and environs

Function/Service; General Library services - 3-week loan period.

Eligibility: Anyone in Yolo County

Fees: None

DAVIS HEALTH CENTER  
510 5th Street  
Davis, Ca. 95616.

756-8604  
Mon-Fri 8 -12 AM  
1 - 4 PM

Contact person: Pat Spake

Area Served: Davis and Winters

Function/Service: Counseling services in drug and alcohol abuse for affected persons and their families - Wednesday mornings at California Savings & Loan - Community Room in Winters. Evaluations: screening for in-patient service; crisis intervention, consultation for community resource groups; family counseling and special programs; counsel significant other problems; children's services (Thursdays); Psychiatrist 3 afternoons/week.

Eligibility: Anyone (students referred to campus health service)

Fees; Sliding scale

YOLO COUNTY MINI-TRAN

666-8428

Area Served: Yolo County

Function/Service: Provides bus service to Winters - connects to Davis  
and Woodland - Mondays and Wednesdays

Eligibility:

Fees: Round trip 25¢ for Seniors W/I.D.  
50¢ all others

YOLO COUNTY - YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

110 - 6th Street  
Broderick, Ca. 95605

372-0200

1-10 PM Sat. & Sun.

Area Served: Yolo County (Winters)

Function/Service: Part-time, case work aides to supplement high school  
and intermediate school counseling programs; support  
special events during summer (field trips, etc.)

Eligibility: Junior High and high school age youth

Fees: None

WINTERS SCHOOL DISTRICT

47 Main  
Winters, Cal

795-4588  
8 - 5 Mon-Fri

Area Served: Winters

Function/Service: General education kindergarten through 12th grade; Regional Occupational Program - on-the-job training for High School students; after-school inter-mural sports program; Bi-lingual program for Spanish and English speaking students; summer school sessions.

Eligibility: Any school-aged child

Fees: None

WINTERS SCHOOL DISTRICT - HEALTH AND WELFARE AIDE

% Waggoner Elementary School  
500 W. Edwards  
Winters, Ca.

795-4119 9-4 Mon-Fri  
evenings 795-4579

Area Served: Winters

Function/Service: Provides in-home counseling for students & families with special needs (child abuse, food, clothing, transportation, etc.) referral; organizes parent education program - sponsors speakers in homes, at school in special subject areas.

Eligibility: Any student (and their family) in need.

Fees: None

WINTERS PARENT NURSERY SCHOOL

% Presbyterian Church  
205 Russell  
Winters, Ca.

753-3033  
795-2111  
9-11:30

Function/Service: Provides licensed pre-school education and social experience for children aged 2-5; 3 mornings/week - Friday during school year.

Eligibility: Any child between age of 2½ and school age

Fees: \$25/mo - 3 day program - \$18/mo - 2 day - \$10/mo - 1 day

SRAPC/SE/HS

KM/sr  
5/24/76

WINTERS POLICE DEPARTMENT  
City Hall  
Winters, Ca.

795-4561  
24 hours

Function/Service: Juvenile counseling committee in lieu of formal juvenile proceedings; (elected students from High School hear cases) bicycle safety - drug and alcohol abuse education programs in schools - police cadets (14 - 18 years male and female) ride with officers - help with community events.

Fees: None



## OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE TO WINTERS

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### ALTA CALIFORNIA REGIONAL CENTER

644 Deadcat Alley, Suite A  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 666-3391  
Mon-Fri 9-5

Contact Person: Dolores Ross, Counselor

Area Served: Yolo County

Function/Service: To assist developmentally disabled persons and their families in making use of all essential public and private services to meet their special needs. Provides information and referral for service, diagnosis and evaluation, counseling, lifelong planning/periodic re-evaluation, continuous 24-hour out-of-home care planning, placement and follow-up, State hospital placement, guardianship, consultation to public and private agencies and facilities serving the developmentally disabled, community education and public information about developmental disabilities, financial assistance for purchase of necessary services.

Eligibility: Varies according to service and circumstance - telephone for information.

Fees: Varies according to service and circumstance.

### ALTERNATIVES IN BIRTH CONTROL

433 Russell Blvd.  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 758-1090 (24 hr. #)  
Hrs: 10-5 Mon - Fri.

Contact Person: Lisa Meiseheimer, Coordinator

Area Served: Yolo County and area

Function/Service: Counseling and information on birth control, abortion, human sexuality, prenatal care and sexual health; paperback library; pamphlets and other literature, diagrams, models, display contraceptives as teaching aids, lectures in dormitories and other school organizations, followed by questions and answer sessions, sponsors speakers for public.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: None

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Yolo County American Cancer Society  
327 College  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 662-3464

Hours: Mon-Fri 9-5

Contact Person: Mrs. Skaggs, Executive Director

Area Served: Yolo County

Function/Service: Memorial fund raising, transport patients for treatment (usually to Sacramento), information and referral, counseling, dressings (bed pads, gowns), hospital equipment for use in home, rehabilitation visitors, speech therapy.

Eligibility: Must be cancer patient and have an OK from doctor.

Fees: None

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

1401 21st Street (P.O. Box 160126  
Sacramento, Ca. 95816

Ph: 444-8650

Hours: Mon-Fri 8:30-5:00

Contact Person: Annette Willis, Executive Director

Area Served: Sacramento, Yolo, Nevada, Placer and El Dorado Counties

Function/Service: Blood pressure screening, diet counseling, educational services, community forums, literature, speakers, training program for emergency service (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation) money goes to research.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: None

ATTENDANT CARE RESOURCES ASSOC. RESOURCES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING (ACRA)  
581 E 9th Street, #27 Ph: 758-9426  
Davis, Cal 95616 days, evenings

Contact Person: Nancy Seyden, Coordinator  
Area Served: Davis and Winters  
Function/Service: Help disabled people recruit paid personal attendants  
Eligibility: Disabled individuals in need of attendant help or community members interested in employment.  
Fees: None

CACHE CREEK LODGE Ph: 662-5727  
Road 96B between 18 & 18A  
Woodland, Ca. 95696  
(mailing address: Rte. 3, Box 705)

Contact Person: Stuart Driver, Director  
Area Served: Yolo County  
Function/Service: To provide day and night controlled care for people with alcohol problems. Provide education in effects of alcohol, orientation to AA, provide alternatives to drinking, work closely with other programs for counseling and therapy, occupational therapy.  
Eligibility: Male of female ages 18-64 who have problems with alcohol.  
Fees: \$9.75/day

COALITION ON HUNGER  
% Davis Community Church  
412 C Street  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 753-2894  
8-5 Mon-Fri

Contact Person: Dorothy Laben, Director

Area Served: Yolo County

Function/Service: Emergency food/to provide and distribute food to those with an immediate need. To support and coordinate all existing groups, activities and resources in Yolo County to help eliminate hunger.

Eligibility: Must be referred by welfare except in special cases.

Fees: None

DAVIS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL  
Road 99 and 33  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 756-6550  
24 hours

Contact Person: Douglas Mankin, Administrator

Area Served: Davis, Dixon, Winters, Esparto, Madison

Function/Service: General and emergency (24hour) hospital services except for neuro surgery, open heart surgery and rehabilitation.

Eligibility: Any individual in need

Fees: Established rates, accepts Medi-Cal, Medi-Care, workmen's compensation, state disability, private insurance



MARCH OF DIMES - TRI-COUNTY CHAPTER  
313 4th Street  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 662-7760  
9-5 Mon-Fri

Contact Person: Lois Murphy, Executive Director

Area Served: Yolo, Colusa, Lake Counties

Function: Health education to elementary and high schools - topics include nutrition, drug abuse, genetic counseling; furnish braces, operations, prosthetics, hospital beds, etc. to clients in need; water therapy available during summer to handicapped persons.

Eligibility: For services, must be referred by March of Dimes Medical Advisor; must be physically disabled except for educational services; congenital birth defects for prosthetics, operations, etc.

Fees: None

SENIOR CITIZENS FULFILLMENT PROJECT - CITY OF DAVIS

Davis Senior Center  
630 2nd Street  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 758-3070  
758-3071  
8-5 Mon-Fri  
11-3 Sunday

Contact Person: Sue Snively, Program Supervisor

Area Served: Davis, Winters, Woodland

Function: Home delivered meals to seniors and homebound, recreation for adults - exercise, stitchery, story analysis, art, etc., family and supportive services - dial-a-friend arrangements made for elderly to receive consistent phone contact, consumer affairs program 1-day a year, employment placement for seniors when requested, free tax counseling, legal aid, free housecleaning, free transportation, bookmobile services.

Eligibility: Over 55 years

Fees: None (Token fee for food)

DAVIS FREE CLINIC  
603 4th Street  
Davis, Ca. 95616

PH: 758-2060  
Women's Clinic Mon 7-9 PM  
General Clinic Tues & Fri 7-9 PM  
Family Planning Tues 3-5 PM  
Heroin Detox 1-7 Daily

Contact Person: Jan Hushback, Clinic Coordinator

Area Served: Sacramento, Yolo County and area

Function/Service: Family planning - pregnancy counseling and education, health-outpatient services (i.e. primary care, health screening, V.D. communicable disease, alcohol recovery as requested, senior citizen health screening one a month) drug detox program - (non-methadone) and counseling.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: Ability to pay

DIOGENES HOUSE  
503 3rd Street (P.O. Box 807)  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 756-5665  
Woodland 662-7070  
Youth Hotline 446-4884

Contact Person: Ron Clement, Director

Area Served: Yolo/Sacramento County

Function/Service: Child protective services and emergency shelter - overnight or up to 1 week lodging for runaway youths; counseling and crisis intervention-personal, sex and pregnancy, family counseling, hot-line crisis number; health education - drugs, alcohol, V.D. etc. Law enforcement diversion program for drug users, first time offenders; information and referral - maintains extensive file of information on services available; counseling intern program for college students.

Eligibility: Anyone for counseling and crisis; under 18 for shelter; over 18 for intern program and drug diversion program.

Fees: None

SUICIDE PREVENTION OF DAVIS

618 Sunset Court  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 756-5000  
24 hours

Contact Person: Pat Allen, Coordinator

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: 24-hour answering service staffed by trained listeners to provide help and offer useful alternatives for anyone tempted to suicide or suffering from feelings of despair, loneliness alienation or anxiety - ready contact between community's highly disturbed citizens and established helping agencies available - fall information and training series open to public.

Eligibility: Anyone who calls.

Fees: None

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

(Agricultural Extension Service)

70 Cottonwood  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 666-8435  
8-5 Mon-Fri

Contact Person: Carl Schoner, Director

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: Commercial livestock advising, production agriculture information and advising, environmental education, 4-H Club Youth Program, Information and Referral (information: clothing, disaster education, home services, nutrition)

Eligibility: Anyone interested - 4-H Clubs: youth, ages 9-19

Fees: None

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF YOLO COUNTY  
Box 447  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 756-8181  
days, evenings

Contact Person: Barbara Smith, Coordinator

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: Information and referral; speakers bureau, community education; children's service committee, child advocacy; community friends - volunteers work with persons in need, referred by mental health professional; Bereavement Outreach-one-to-one contact with individuals in grief process; citizens who care - volunteers working in convalescent homes to help improve conditions.

Eligibility: Anyone in need - especially Yolo County residents.

Fees: None

REGIONAL RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM, INC.  
145 N 2nd Street  
Dixon, Ca. 95620

Ph: 678-4464  
8:30 - 5 Mon-Fri

Contact Person: Cipriano Salazar, Executive Director

Area Served: Sacramento, Yolo, Solano Counties

Function: Health-acute episodic care primary care, preventive care, health education, family planning, screening clinics, well-baby clinics, pre and post-natal care; minor lab work, X-ray, migrant pre-school and infant care (May-October).

Eligibility: Anyone in need

Fees: Sliding scale



YOLO COUNTY LAW OFFICE OF THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY

517 2nd Street  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 662-1065  
3:30 - 5 P.M.  
Mon - Fri

Contact Person: Robert Leidigh, Directing Attorney

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: All legal services related to civil cases including counseling, legal services to children and youth through parents (i.e., welfare, food stamps, social security, unemployment benefits landlord-tenant, consumer, bankruptcies, uninsured motorist defense, civil rights)

Eligibility: Will serve age 0-18 through parents request; don't handle criminal or fee-generating cases; cannot have over a certain income - sliding scale for eligibility.

Fees: None

YOLO COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT - Davis Office

204 F Street  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 758-4330  
8-5 Mon-Fri

Contact Person: Hazel Leinberger, Eligibility supervisor

Area Served: Davis and Winters

Function: Issue Food Stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, Medi-cal cards for medically indigent and medically linked to AFDC Program. Other services referred to Woodland Office - certifying done for Davis and Winters.

Eligibility: Anyone eligible for Food Stamps or welfare - Check with office to find out.

Fees: None

SIHAYA HOUSE (Davis Mental Health Corporation) Ph: 756-9859  
402 I Street 24 Hours 7 days/week  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Contact Person: Jeff Petee, Project Director

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: Residential halfway house providing professional and para-professional therapeutic support to help college age psychiatric patients make appropriate social and economic transition into the community.

Eligibility: 18-30 years of age, resident of Yolo County, ambulatory, require referral from county mental health professional.

Fees: \$200/month

STEAC Ph: 758-1301  
Social Temporal Emergency Alleviation Committee 24 hours  
P.O. Box 1047  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Contact Person: Lois Grace, President

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: Emergency clothing, furniture and food; some emergency financial aid; emergency baby-sitting - day care; emergency shelter; transportation for low-income elderly; information and referral.

Eligibility: Yolo County residence required, must be in need

Fees: None

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

20 Cottonwood Street  
Woodland, Ca. 666-8293  
204 F Street, Davis

Ph: 666-8203  
Mon-Fri 8-5  
758-4330

Service: To provide necessary financial assistance for residents of Yolo County; administration of categorical aid and county general assistance programs; inspection and licensing of boarding houses for children and aged. Davis Office: serves Winters: Issue Food Stamps, Aid to Families with dependent, General Assistance, medical cards for medical indigent and medically linked to AFDC program. Certifying done for Davis and Winters. Other services referred to Woodland office.

YOLO COUNCIL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

P.O. Box 421  
Davis, Ca. 95616

Ph: 753-7389  
days, evenings

Contact Person: Mrs. A.R. Little

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: Primarily coordination, information and referral concerning retarded; fund special program (i.e. bowling program for retarded, transportation to special events, camperships, etc.)

Eligibility: Anyone interested

Fees: Member dues: \$7.000/year

YOLO COUNTY HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Planned Parenthood  
327 College St., Suite 102  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 666-0707

Area Served: Yolo County

Function/Service: Information of maternal and child health care; birth control counseling; pregnancy testing; referral service; clinic and counseling. Clinics in Woodland, Davis and West Sacramento.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: Based on ability to pay.



EAST YOLO INFORMATION CENTER FOR ALCOHOLISM

1040 West Capitol Avenue

West Sacramento 95691

Ph: 372-3360

9-5 Mon-Sat

Contact Person: Ty Taillard, Director

Area Served: Yolo County

Function/Service: Information and referral for alcoholism - help caller to evaluate problem and refer to alcohol recovery facility, medical facility, etc. Provide transportation to recovery or medical facility for alcoholics; drop-in center for social activities and companionship; counseling concerning alcohol problems.

Eligibility: Anyone with alcohol problem or recovering from alcohol problem.

Fees: None

LEGAL CENTER FOR THE ELDERLY

511 Main Street, #227

Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 666-1903

8:30 - 5 PM Mon-Fri

Contact Person: Lois Thomas, Managing Attorney

Area Served: Yolo County

Function: Provide legal consultation and representation in civil cases or other related to senior citizens.

Eligibility: Over 60 yrs. (cases handled for 50-60 yr. olds on case to basis) Must be Yolo County resident, not able to afford attorney.

Fees: None (Court filing fees in some cases).

YOLO SHELTERED WORKSHOP OFFICE & ACTIVITY CENTER

660 - 6th Street  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 662-8616  
Mon-Fri 8-4

Area Served: Yolo County

Function/Service: To assist in the vocational and social development of handicapped persons to their highest level of self-sufficiency; offers programs of social adjustment, education, work adjustment, work experience and an extended work program providing handicapped person an opportunity to develop his employment potential.

Eligibility: Any person whose earning capability is impaired by physical or mental disability or injury or anyone who is on probation and who has reached the age of 18.

Fees: Varied

CONCILIATION COURT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

224 - 4th Street  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 666-8439  
Hours: Mon-Fri  
8-12 & 1-6

Service: Marriage, divorce, post-divorce counseling, short-term intensive counseling to individuals or couples and their children.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Beamer & Cottonwood  
P.O. Box 239

Ph: 666-8256  
Hours: Mon-Fri 8-5  
Crisis Counseling 24 Hrs.

Service: General probation services; child placement; reports and recommendations to courts; supervise adults and juveniles referred by courts; assist wards and probationers in job placements, family problems; crisis counseling.

VETERAN'S SERVICE OFFICE

222 Fourth Street  
Woodland, Ca. 95695

Ph: 666-8449  
Mon-Fri 8-5

Service: To assist veterans, their widows and orphans, active duty personnel and dependents with claims against various government agencies; assist in application for veteran benefits; arrange for hospitalization, funeral services, etc. Referrals to other agencies.

## CHURCHES

Assembly of God Calvary  
315 Edwards  
Winters, Ca.  
795-2687

Church of Christ  
Rt. 1 Box 22D  
Winters, Ca.  
795-4728 or 795-2791

Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter Day Saints  
No Phone

Faith Tabernacle  
13 E. Baker  
Winters, Ca.  
795-2430

First Baptist Church  
1st & Baker  
Winters, Ca.  
795-2821

Freewill Baptist  
422 Edwards  
Winters, Ca.  
795-2605

Pioneer Presbyterian Church  
Bethany 2nd & Main 795-4962  
Wesley 205 Russell 795-2263

St. Anthony's Church  
303 Main  
Winters, Ca.  
795-2230  
If no answer: 795-2220

## HOSPITALS

Davis Community Hospital  
Road 99  
Davis from Winters: 795-2792

Woodland Memorial Hospital  
1325 Cottonwood  
Woodland, Ca. 95695  
662-3961

Yolo General Hospital  
170 W. Beamer  
Woodland, Ca. 95695  
666-8301

## SCHOOLS

Winters Elementary School  
Edwards  
795-4477

Winters Intermediate School  
425 Anderson Avenue  
795-4935

Winters Joint Union High School  
101 Grant Avenue  
795-4585

Gymnasium & Swimming Pool  
Grant Avenue  
795-2530

Wolfskill Elementary School  
Sweeney Rd. & Bowman Rd.  
795-4402

Winters School District Supt.  
Office-47 Main Street  
795-4588

## OTHER SERVICES

Winters Justice Court  
1st & Russell  
Winters, Ca.  
795-2657

Sheriff-Coroner  
814 North Street  
Woodland, Ca.  
Emergency calls only: 666-8282  
From Winters: Enterprise 94099  
Business Calls: 8-5 Mon-Fri  
666-8585

Winters Police Department  
City Hall  
Winters, Ca.  
795-4561



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